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EUROPE GAINS IN SPITE OF DISTURBANCES

Much to Welcome Is Found in Events of Year Just Passing

ADVANCES ARE MADE IN PEACE MOVEMENT

Discouragement Evident but Credit Side Wins in Final Balance

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—At the beginning of the new year it is customary to review events of the old year, and if this method is applied to Europe, the scene will be found lacking much of encouragement. Somewhat gloomier apprehensions are generally expressed, but surely much that has happened already has been forgotten.

In the first place, an unquestionable stride forward was taken at The Hague when the Young plan was adopted. This led to commercialization of a portion of the German debt. Complete provision was made unconditionally, to cover inter-allied debts. The Rhineland was evacuated. The last troops were withdrawn from the Saar, and although negotiations for return of the Saar territory to Germany before expiration of the 15 years, and compensation for release of mines, were suspended, there is, nevertheless, good reason to believe this problem too shortly will be solved.

The German elections, which showed considerable progress by the Hitlerites, undoubtedly disappointed France. Germany makes no secret of its desire for revision of treaties, and opponents of Aristide Briand urge that his policy of conciliation has not been rewarded. But account should be taken of economic conditions. Much discontent is caused by the world crisis which is particularly felt in Germany. Steps have been taken by Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, to put German finances on firmer foundations.

Italy is likewise undergoing economic readjustments. Benito Mussolini has daringly decided to bring down wages and prices, which were inflated, in his view. The experiment is one which deserves the closest attention. During the year he delivered somewhat flamboyant speeches, but they should be discounted largely in countries outside Italy. Indeed there is somewhat of the ludicrous and fictitious in the suggestion of external adventures in the present circumstances, for the policy always must be regulated by finances. Italy and France have not yet agreed on the

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Way Is Opened for Shoals Bill Deadlock Break

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Acceptance by Ellison D. Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina, on Dec. 31 of a proposed compromise between the House and Senate positions on Muscle Shoals opened the possibility for a break in the deadlock which has been threatening to postpone any action whatever indefinitely.

House conferees have heretofore insisted that electric power generated by the plant at Muscle Shoals shall be sold only at the switchboard, whereas Senate conferees have insisted that the corporation operating the power unit be given authority to build transmission lines in order to retail power to any community wishing to buy. It is a question whether the Government shall be permitted to retail or only wholesale electric power.

A compromise was proposed according to which the operating corporation would be permitted to build transmission lines under definite limitations. Mr. Smith found this proposal preferable to an indefinite deadlock. But both of the other two Senate conferees, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, and Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, have declared that they have compromised already as far as they will go and intend to stand firm on the question.

Mr. McNary said that he did not consider Muscle Shoals in itself an important source of power, but that he did feel an important fundamental of government was at stake. He declared his determination to oppose any sale of electric power by the Government to private power interests. Mr. Norris is equally firm in his determination not to relinquish the fight for what he believes to be the public interest.

New Year's Day

January 1, being a legal holiday, all editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted.

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100 Gallons Water Cost $4 at Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

WATER costing 16s. 8d. ($4) per 100 gallons is the main obstacle to the development of the newly discovered Larkinville mining field near Widgemoolths on the Coolgardie-Norseman railway.

According to H. Urquhart, an experienced mining man, finds hitherto reported there give promise of extensive alluvial discoveries, a number of options of purchase having been taken by English capitalists. Meanwhile the Government is taking the water problem in hand.

Weavers to Quit in 'More Looms' Mills in England

Acute Stage Reached in Two-Year Controversy Over New Methods

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The dispute which has been going on in the Lancashire cotton industry for two years past concerning the question of how many looms should be attended by each worker has reached an acute stage.

The Amalgamated Weavers Association has decided that its members shall be withdrawn wherever the "more looms per weaver" system and new wages list are introduced. Other operatives are expected to come out in sympathy.

It is not known how many firms are ready to introduce the system but the number of mills affected at the beginning is probably small. Weavers employed at 10 mills at Burnley which have been working the new system experimentally since April, 1929, will be the first to withdraw, work ceasing Jan. 3.

Some 200,000 weavers are affected by the situation. But as the new system is to be introduced gradually, only a small proportion of this number are immediately concerned. The employers wish to end the old practice of a weaver tending not more than four looms by having each operative work six, eight or even 10 looms at suitably lower speeds.

The experiments at Burnley where weavers have been operating eight looms, have shown, the employers claim, a reduction of 25 per cent in production costs.

Wage adjustments were recognized to be essential under the new conditions. But the employers decided that an entirely new system of calculating the piece rates of weaving wages was necessary instead of a mere revision of existing rates.

Instead of wages being calculated, as hitherto, according to the length, width and quality of material woven, a new method is introduced—so much a 100,000 picks (the blow that drives a loom-shuttle) for attending six, eight or ten looms.

The attitude of the weavers in opposing the new wage scheme is stated to be that they are resisting the idea of being made the first or the main instruments of necessary changes in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry as suggested by the recent Government Committee of Inquiry.

NEW COURSES IN JOURNALISM GIVE CULTURE

But One Year of Technical Training to Three of Cultural

Schools of journalism are now offering a broader cultural education than law and other graduate schools, Eric W. Allen, dean of the University of Oregon, declared Dec. 31, in opening the annual convention of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism in Boston.

Dean Allen pointed out that one full year of technical training is required by schools of journalism, and three years of cultural training. This cultural training, he said, is twice as much as that required by medical schools and 50 per cent more than that by law schools.

The convention followed the one held in Boston by the closely related organization, the American Association of Teachers of Journalism.

The essence of the newspaper editor's report is, according to Dean Allen, "First, that the cultural level of journalistic education be kept higher; second, that the schools develop upon a graduate basis like the schools of medicine and law."

Dean Allen spoke in favor of the graduate school of journalism of two years, dealing with both cultural and technical training. In speaking on the matter of salaries, he declared that those of journalism have been found to compare favorably with those of doctors, according to a recent survey by Columbia University.

The committee previously appointed by the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, to act jointly with the committee from the American Association of Teachers of Journalism and the American Society of Newspaper Editors, was authorized to represent the association.

The committee was instructed to present the ideas of education for journalism, as adopted in 1924, as a basis for discussion during 1931. It was also instructed to report to the association at the next convention.

The association recommended that Prof. Frank L. Mott, editor of the Journalism Quarterly, be asked to continue in office. Dr. Mott had asked to be relieved.

Illinois Man Chosen

Prof. Lawrence W. Murphy of the University of Illinois was elected president of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism at the closing session of the annual convention in Boston Dec. 30. The other officers chosen are Prof. Earle Banner, Pennsylvania State College, vice-president; Prof. H. H. Herbert, University of Oklahoma, secretary-treasurer; Prof. John E. Drewry, University of Georgia, and J. L. O'Sullivan, executive committee.

The association voted to meet at the University of Minnesota next year. A resolution was adopted thanking Prof. Harry B. Center, director of the Boston University department of journalism; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, and Everett W. Lord, dean of the Boston University College of Business Administration, for the arrangements made for the meeting.

Accurate Reporting

The convention closed with a dinner at the Hotel Brunswick at which Prof. Roy Davis of the Boston University College of Business Administration

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England

(Viewed from America at the close of the Tercentenary year of Boston and the Massachusetts Bay Colony)

By CHARLES HAMMOND GIBSON

England! what treasured memories that name recalls
As I, midway upon the stream of life,
Cast back one grateful glance, that gently falls
Beyond the relentless ocean and its strife,
And conjure to the mind those holy days
Spent in the erstwhile beauty of your ways.
Almost the spring of life wells forth again
Within the heart, half chilled by autumn's fast-approaching wind.
Nature so often kind,
Repeats the harvest of rich thought like rain
That falls to earth, bringing fresh husbandry in recollection's train.

Happy the heart to whom such hours may return
And picture to the eye that sea-girt shore:
O mystic fire! rekindle and reburn
The smouldering embers of a life lived o'er,
By hedgerows, sweet with scent of early may,
By clover cropt from fields of golden hay.
Historic isle! by Time so richly dowered
From Windsor's height, to the rich soil of Arundel high-towered,
And through the ages gray,
From Agincourt to Flodden's crimson field,
From Alfred's hour, through the long centuries that crowned their Henry's shield.

And then the sceptered symbol of imperial pomp
Became your dower;
But greater still the softer spell, the field of childhood's romp,
The jasmin'd bower,
The homelier tie that binds us to your heart,
The mystic touch beneath your cinctured power,
Known only to the soul that breathes in part
The unspoken beauty of an English day,
The rural setting of unbroken faith
In God's blest silences, more eloquent than they
That tell of Time's proud blazonries of war,
Broidered in wealth of medieval lore.
God gave the years we celebrate with sword now sheathed,
Our language and our blood by you bequeathed.
This is the England that our hearts must feel
Stands as a shrine toward which her pilgrims kneel.

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Eastern Rail Heads to Place Disputed Point Up to Hoover

Couzens Questions Ethics of Presidential Backing of Merger

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Hoover's announcement on Dec. 30 of an eastern railroad merger plan resulted in an immediate challenge in congressional quarters.

James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, and chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama, a member of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, issued statements on Dec. 31 criticizing the President's action and asserting that he had "prejudiced the case."

Mr. Couzens held that the President had in substance indorsed the merger and that he did so in spite of the fact that the Senate has already passed, by a vote of 46 to 27 a resolution to suspend all railroad consolidations. This resolution has since been approved in amended form by the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, and is now awaiting action of that body.

Failure of the proposed plan to provide adequately for the labor situation was one of Mr. Couzens' principal objections. He pointed out that Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had given his assurance that no labor would be discharged on his own railroad if the merger should be consummated, but that there was no assurance of similar action on the part of the other roads involved.

He further said that Mr. Willard had told him in a conversation on the morning of Dec. 31 that 80 per cent of any saving effected by the consolidation would have to come through savings in labor.

"This does not mean," Mr. Couzens quoted Mr. Willard as saying, "that men will be discharged, but that the doors will be closed to further employment."

Mr. Couzens interpreted this as meaning that "there will be thousands less railroad workers after the consolidation, but the blow will be softened by promising no discharge."

To the contention that the merger

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Reported That President Will Be Asked to Decide Trackage Rights

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Eastern rail presidents have decided to ask President Hoover to act as arbiter on the one point on which they failed to agree in the tentative merging of four eastern railroad systems, it has been learned in official circles here.

The question deals with the contested point of whether the Pennsylvania Railroad shall be given trackage rights over the Nickel Plate system along the south shore of Lake Erie, into Buffalo, thus paralleling the line of its principal competitor, the New York Central. These trackage rights constituted a rock upon which the conference would, it was said in high quarters, have split had it not been for Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, who suggested that the subject be referred to President Hoover. This was agreed to and made possible a definite merger accord at this time.

The new set-up of railroads, in the event the present alignment is approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and survives opposition in Congress, will cause a redistribu-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

34 of Ali Baba's 40 Thieves Would Escape, Figures Prove, Under Today's Legal Devices

HOOVER LAW REFORM SERIES—No. 5

The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is about to make its first report on the prohibition phase of its study. George W. Wickersham, chairman, and members of the board have, in a series of interviews, defined the scope of the board's work, which extends far beyond the confines of dry law enforcement to embrace all crime.

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — If Ali Baba's Forty Thieves were arrested in a modern American city the chances are that only six would be finally convicted and punished.

According to statistical averages gathered in past surveys and now being reconsidered by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, the other 34 thieves would slip through the meshes of the law.

No miracle of modern times would amaze and gratify the lucky 34 more highly than the magical legal devices known as "no bill" and "nolle" which are universally wielded today, by the American prosecutor, like an Arabian conjuror's wand. It is upon this subject of prosecution that the National Crime Commission, headed by George W. Wickersham, has concentrated some of its most important studies in the past year and a half, in a subcommittee headed by Monte M. Lemann, member of the commission with Alfred Bettman, Cincinnati lawyer, who did pioneer work in the Cleveland crime survey of 1921 in the same field, as executive director.

Surprising results that may alter the public's whole conception of this vital phase of the process of fighting crime are indicated in the coming report.

To explain the matter in a nutshell, the prosecutor's office, amazing though it may seem to the layman, ordinarily has power to dismiss criminal cases at its discretion at some point in almost any given case. This discretionary power is so vitally important that the office is one of the major objectives of politics. Behind the political curtain that envelopes it in many American cities, the shadowy but perfectly tremendous authority of the prosecutor's office (even now barely realized by the public) is being revealed as one of the supreme factors in the machinery of dealing with crime.

Nine years ago in Cleveland Mr. Bettman uncovered a condition in the

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Clue to Conditions on Planet Mars Sought in Composition of Meteorites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Whether organic and animal life exists on the planet Mars is being studied by Dr. George F. Kunz of New York City by a new method which he explained to the Geological Society of America at its meeting here.

He has examined meteorites in the collections of museums in various parts of the world to discover if any sign of the actions of water or oxygen, both necessary for life, could be found on them. He stated that iron was found in large quantities in the meteorites, but on the earth the iron rusted and disappeared.

Different conditions prevail in the realms from which meteorites come. He could find no other indications of the existence of life from any sphere from which these visitors arrived.

Prof. R. T. Chamberlain of the University of Chicago, stated that earthquakes appear to originate at depths as great as 30 miles. This he attributed to fracture of rocks. He disagreed with the idea that the earth's rocky crust can be subdivided from the surface downward into a zone of fracture several miles deep in which rock deformation under stress takes place by breaking, and a zone of flow below that where, due to enormous pressures and high temperatures, rocks flow like hot tar.

That 1783 earthquakes have been recorded on seismographs of sufficient intensity to be noted half-way round the world from the seat of disturbance, between the years 1899 and 1923, was the statement of Dr. Chester A. Reeds, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

A message of greetings from President Hoover was read to the delegates. He is one of the charter members of the society.

At a luncheon of the Society of Economic Geologists announcement was made of the award of the Penrose Medal to Dr. David White, Palmyra, N. Y., home secretary of the National Academy of Science.

The third award of the Penrose medal for "distinguished achievement in geologic science" was made to Francois A. A. Lacroix of France.

MIAMI-PANAMA SERVICE OPENED BY FLYING BOAT

Over-Water Distance of 1350 Miles Covered by Passenger Line

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A huge Commodore flying boat of the Pan American Airways System took off from Miami at 2:50 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 30 on the first leg of a flight inaugurating the Miami-Panama passenger service, according to telegraphic advices received by the company here.

Two hours and 16 minutes later the flying boat, with its two pilots and several passengers, had traversed the 268-mile air line from Miami to Cienfuegos, Cuba, and alighted in the harbor to the welcoming blasts of whistles blown by sugar freighters.

As it rocked gently on the waters of the bay, the huge metal-hulled flying boat with its outspread wings, its two engines and oar-like propeller blades, formed a striking contrast to the little fishing smacks and sailboats which crowded the rest of the harbor.

Town officials were at the foot of the pier to celebrate the flying boat's arrival and extend their congratulations of the aviators.

The second leg of the trip, from Cienfuegos to Kingston, Jamaica, a distance of 447 miles entirely over water, was scheduled to start early next morning. The third leg, from Jamaica to Cristobal, Panama, requires 662 miles of flying over water, making the total overwater distance on the route, 1350 miles.

The service will be operated twice weekly, leaving Miami on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, and leaving Cristobal on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The schedules provide for a seven-hour flight north-bound from Cristobal to Jamaica. Due to prevailing favorable winds the south-bound flight will take one hour less. Passenger fares from Miami to Panama have been set at $217.

The flying boats used in the service have been constructed especially for operation over the ocean. Constant radio communication will be maintained between the airplanes and eight Pan American Airways ground stations encircling the Caribbean area.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who heads the company's technical committee, has worked out the details of the new line and approved the equipment and schedules.

Britain Abolishes Speed Limits for Light Motorcars

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A number of new laws enacted by the British Parliament in the 1930 session come into force Jan. 1, 1931.

Among those affected are income taxpayers, motorists, hairdressers, indigent prisoners, and some 60,000 unemployed persons whose insurance by the state has run out. Income taxpayers from the date named are assessed at the standard rate of 4s. 6d. per £1, instead of 4s. as previously. Light automobiles are exempted from speed limits while heavy vehicles have new limits imposed upon them, ranging from 5 to 30 miles per hour. At the same time it is made compulsory for all motor drivers to be insured against third party risks.

Barber shops are required to be closed Sundays unless conducted by members of the Jewish community who take a holiday on Saturday. Free legal aid for indigent prisoners is extended to cover proceedings in minor as well as in serious cases.

Government assistance to unemployed persons who have lost their state health insurance and women's pension rights through being long out of work have these benefits restored them at the general tax payers' expense.

Australia Radioes Greetings to U. S.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—New Year's greetings, riding on radio waves, flashed into this country from Australia some 15 hours ahead of schedule on Dec. 31.

Broadcast greetings from Australia to the people of the United States were received at 9 a. m., eastern standard time, on Dec. 31, when Melbourne was welcoming the New Year. The greetings were exchanged in direct radio communication between the short-wave station 3ME, at Melbourne, operated by the Amalgamated Wireless Australasia, Ltd., and W2XAF, of the General Electric Company.

An impromptu chorus, with half its members in Schenectady and half in Melbourne, sang "Auld Lang Syne" after Schenectady had wished Melbourne a "Happy New Year."

The conversation was carried on over the longest direct talking circuit used to date, according to General Electric officials. The distance between Melbourne and Schenectady is 10,200 miles. Previously, conversations between the two points had been carried by relay.

ARTHUR GUY NAMED BANK COMMISSIONER

Appointment of Arthur Guy of Framingham, deputy bank commissioner, to succeed Roy A. Hovey, bank commissioner, resigned, was announced Dec. 31 by Gov. Frank G. Allen. At the same time the appointment of Rolland H. P. Jacobus of Greenfield as special justice of the District Court of Franklin was made known.

The executive council will act on the appointments at its Jan. 4 session.

POTATO CROP DROPS 35 P. C.

LONDON (AP)—A reduction of 1,006,000 tons, or 35 per cent, in the potato crop of England and Wales for 1930 is reported by the Ministry of Agriculture. The total crop is estimated at 2,582,000 tons, compared with last year's 3,588,000 tons.

Henry Ford Seeks Old Covered Bridge

By The Associated Press

Franklin, N. H.

HENRY FORD, automobile manufacturer and antique collector, on Dec. 31, sought to acquire the century-old covered wooden bridge over the Pemigewasset River.

City officials considered a letter from W. W. Taylor, Mr. Ford's representative, in which inquiries were made concerning the price of the bridge and information concerning its history.

The bridge will be succeeded by a modern structure and its disposal has been a problem that confronted city officers. It was understood that Mr. Ford intended to rebuild the bridge at his museum at Dearborn, Mich.

1930 Forms New Theories of Universe

Discovery of Pluto One of Seven Outstanding Astronomical Events

Harry Hemley Plaskett, professor of astrophysics at Harvard University, has described for the Associated Press seven highlights that stand out in the year's record of astronomical research.

"For the first time in many years," Professor Plaskett said, "progress in our knowledge of the solar system has been comparable with that of the stars." In this field he pointed out the discovery of Pluto—at first called planet X—swinging in a tremendous orbit far out on the borders of the solar system. Pluto is about the size of the earth and, Professor Plaskett said, may possibly be only an adopted child of her sun—a wanderer picked up as it passed into the sphere of the sun's influence. It revealed, he said, the possibility of finding still other planets.

Another event, he said, was the preparation being made to remeasure the distance between the earth and the sun. This will be made possible in January by the close approach to the earth of the tiny planet Eros.

Next, he named what he considered the most valuable astronomical contribution of the year—the evolution of a new way of studying the strange halo that surrounds the sun. This method was evolved by the French astronomer B. Lyot.

Lyot developed a very sensitive apparatus for the detection of polarized light which has enabled him to observe the corona without the aid of an eclipse.

In the study of stellar astronomy, Professor Plaskett continued, Prof. E. A. Milne of Oxford evolved during the past year a new basis for the study of the interiors of those enormous blazing giants called stars. Professor Milne demonstrated to the satisfaction of a number of experts that two main types of stars may be expected to exist. One would consist of stars like the sun with an exceedingly dense core whose temperature might be 10,000 times 40,000,000 degrees. Another type would be the so-called white dwarfs with a density so great that one cubic inch would weigh a ton.

A new theory has been advanced in 1930, Professor Plaskett said, to the effect that the absorption of light in space was far more marked than had hitherto been suspected. This theory, propounded by Dr. R. J. Trumpler of the Lick Observatory, if proved, would profoundly affect astronomy.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College observatory, pointed the way to a new conception of the galactic system in 1930. The net result of studies by Shapley in 1918 was to dethrone the sun from its position as the center of the universe and reveal it as an insignificant member of a star cloud away off at one side of the huge galactic system of which the earth is a part.

German Defenders of Lasting Peace Oppose Nationalists' Talk of War

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Freer discussion of the possibilities of war by the Nationalists here has called forth a counter-movement on the part of those who abhor the thought of war.

Thus the League of War Veterans, War Widows and Orphans held mass meetings at which a resolution was passed containing the following sentences:

"We know the true face of war, we also know the spirit of adventure of youth and its inexperience which can so easily be abused by irresponsible encitement.

"Leave the young generation alone with the disastrous romance of war.

"The way to happiness and liberty does not lead through the blood of the best sons of the nations but only through peaceful rapprochement."

It seems as if the German nation has now entered into a debate on the problem of war. This was started by suppression of the film "All Quiet on the Western Front," depicting the horrors of war, and the passing by the censor of the Hugenberg film "Frederick the Great," excusing war.

Added to this are the tension between Poland and Germany, the use of the word war by the Nationalists in connection therewith, and the rapid advance of nationalism, demanding, among other things, more backbone in foreign policies.

Under these circumstances it acted like a dash of cold water on those who are working for peace when a leader of the Roman Catholic Party outlined in a menacing way the possibility of an uprising of the German nation against the Allies in the introduction he wrote to a book by a prominent Roman Catholic editor, entitled "Germany at the Cross-Roads."

The Roman Catholic leader compares the Reich with the Biblical figure of Samson and continues that some day this German Samson may pull down the pillars of the house of the Allies, as he will not let himself be bound forever to the treadmill of the Treaty of Versailles.

In this book it is declared that some German statesman must at last have the courage to threaten the Allies with an increase in German armaments if they refuse to disarm, and that he must make his threat true, if necessary, regardless of what may be said.

This sudden change in the Roman Catholic attitude in favor of the policy propagated by the Nationalists and Fascists is certainly in line with the view which it is said the Chancellor holds that the time has come when Germany must show more intransigeance in its foreign policy, or as one Nationalist newspaper recently said "the days when the Reich was to be a good child must be over now."

The counteraction to such views as expressed in the meeting of war veterans as yet seems weak compared with the vast proportions nationalism has assumed in past months.

This is due to some extent because the republican-minded section of the people lacks effective leadership.

THOUSANDS GO BACK TO WORK AS YEAR ENDS

Forces Augmented in Steel and Automotive Trade in Middle West

TREND SEEN IN NEWS FROM LARGE CENTERS

Many Cities Report Increase in Industrial Activity; Recovery Foreseen

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The turn of the year finds thousands of industrial workers going back to their jobs at various manufacturing centers of the great central regions of the United States. Although no general stimulation of employment is evident, nevertheless steel mills, automotive plants, railroad shops, rubber manufactories and others have lately augmented working forces or announced plans to take on hands soon after New Year.

The trend is observed in dispatches received by The Christian Science Monitor correspondents from nearly a score of important industrial centers in the last few days.

The steel industry, apparently anticipating an upturn in demand, is taking back workers. New business developed in the Youngstown district a week earlier than expected and 2000 to 3000 rolling mill workers, many idle for periods of a week to many months, went back to work Dec. 29, to roll steel for the early 1931 crop of new model automobiles. More than 100 mills, each employing 24 to 32 men on each 24-hour period, are active this week in that district. Several, notably Republic Steel's Trumbull plant, have adopted four six-hour shifts to increase employment. Twenty of the 51 open-hearth furnaces in that district are making steel, compared to 12 last week.

Two thousand two hundred men returned to work Dec. 29 in the rolling mills of the Andrews Steel Company, the largest individual industry at Newport, Ky. Three hundred men resumed their duties at a blast furnace of the American Rolling Mill Company at Ashland just before Christmas. Two weeks ago 200 workers were reëmployed at a Louisville brass foundry of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

Pontiac Adds 3000

Production of new Oakland and Willys-Overland models has brought jobs to some 3000 additional automotive workers in the past four weeks in plants at Pontiac, Mich. Employment in four major plants there was recently placed at around 12,500, or 5000 more than July 1, but 13,000 less than the 1928 peak.

Inventory slowed up General Motors units at Flint, Mich., but Jan. 1 will add 1000 workers, Dec. 1 having shown an increase of 1200 over the preceding month, it is reported. The Chevrolet Company announced an increase of about 1000 workers in its Flint plant.

The Norge Corporation, makers of electric refrigerators, announces several hundred additional employees will go to work in January in its factories in Detroit and Muskegon, Mich.

Executives of the Willys-Overland Company at Toledo, O., who recalled 8500 workers recently on a five-day basis, hope to increase this force by 50 per cent, with shorter hours, in January. Oil refineries there have absorbed about 100 construction workers and the new $900,000 federal building in that city is expected to take 300 or more.

Idle Reduced in Akron

Rubber industries at Akron, Ohio, are increasing their employment, reflecting spring dating orders. The Goodyear and Goodrich companies are increasing production 30 to 50 per cent by giving full-time work to employees formerly working four days a week, with six-hour shifts effective Jan. 5.

Russian orders permitted the Peoria Drill and Seeder Company, implement makers at Peoria, Ill., to put on a sizable force and enabled the Caterpillar Tractor Company to maintain a full-time working unit and add some help.

A number of leading industries in Milwaukee, Wis., report prospects are bright for increased pay rolls soon after Jan. 1. The Federal Rubber Company, Slocum Straw Works, and Marquardt Company, furniture makers, expect to take on an aggregate of more than 1000 hands soon.

Several industries in eastern Tennessee increased pay roll lists recently. Others plan to do so early in 1931. Machinery is being installed in the new $3,000,000 alloy plant of the Aluminum Company of America at Alcoa and its wheels will turn in another month. The Tellicoplains Cotton Mill recently reopened. Construction of a $1,000,000 Henley Street Bridge was begun, employing many. The city itself has given work to 750 men by appropriating a special fund for improvements.

Most Chattanooga (Tenn.) plants are reported on only slightly curtailed schedules, with the situation particularly favorable to textile mills there.

Several hundred persons are due to go back to work early in January in the garment and textile industry at Cincinnati, O., due to resumption of seasonal operations.

The Chevrolet Motor Company of St. Louis has been adding new employees for the past few weeks. Effective Jan. 2 the Sedalia (Mo.) shop of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company will be reopened and

the Wabash Railway Company already has opened its Moberly (Mo.) shops.

The For-Eta Nut Company in St. Louis is employing 300 per cent more workers now than last summer. The Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis recently announced an increase in the number of employees in its plant at Moberly.

Dispatches from Houston, Tex., report that 2000 men have been hired by the city, public utilities and railroads. A thousand have been given part-time employment by the city in the parks and on street improvements.

Expenditure of about $30,000,000 on maintenance and improvements by four utilities of Minneapolis, Minn., is expected to expand working forces soon.

Railroads in the Northwest will spend $150,000,000 on maintenance of way and equipment, much of which will be distributed among workers. During the past year new firms were established in Minneapolis, providing employment for about 1200 people, it is reported.

With over $1,000,000,000 worth of large construction projects, exclusive of the governmental program, planned in 27 leading cities throughout the nation for the early part of 1931, building gives hope of being on its way back to normalcy by early spring. This is the substance of an announcement made by the National Association of Building Trades Employers following a national building survey just completed by E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the association and president of the American Construction Council.

Boston expects an early start on work totaling $50,000,000, including public projects, home construction and modernization. Philadelphia reports that twice this amount of work is planned there. The Chicago list includes: school work $20,000,000, subway work $25,000,000, the Outer Drive project $10,000,000, world's fair buildings $10,000,000, bond issue projects $60,000,000, post office $21,000,000, home building $2,000,000.

In New York, it is forecast that

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

THE GREEN PASTURES — Pulitzer Prize Play

Special Matinees This Week: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday

MANSFIELD THEATER

RUTH DRAPER

in her Original Character Sketches

PROGRAM CHANGED DAILY

COMEDY THEATRE — PRICES $1 — $3

41st, E. of B'way. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

Eves. 8:30 (Incl. Sun.). Dec. 31, Jan. 1-2-4-5-7-9.

MATINEE TODAY

Billie BURKE and Ivor NOVELLO

in a Smart and Riotous Comedy Hit

THE TRUTH GAME

with Phoebe FOSTER and Viola TREE

Selected by "Playchoice" as the "Play-of-the-Month"

ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre, 47th, W. of B'way

Evenings 8:50 Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30

BROWN BUDDIES

With

BILL ROBINSON, ADELAIDE HALL

Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Best Seats $2.50

Evenings at 8:30

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42nd St.

Tel. WI 7-2212

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION

Elizabeth, the Queen

MARTIN BECK THEATRE

45th Street, West of 8th Avenue

Evenings 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

CIVIC REPERTORY

14th Street and 6th Avenue

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50

EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director

Tomorrow Mat., "PETER PAN"; Tomorrow Eve., "ALISON'S HOUSE"; Friday Eve., "THE THREE SISTERS."

"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun.

JOE COOK — In His Newest Musical Hit!

"FINE AND DANDY"

ERLANGER'S Thea., W. 44 St. PEn. 7963

Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

326 GOOD SEATS AT $1.00

"The Season's Finest Novelty"

"FIRST NIGHT"

"DIVERTING and DIFFERENT" —Evening Telegram

ELTINGE W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat.

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS

MIDNIGHT

GUILD THEATRE, 52nd, West of Broadway

Eves. 8:50 Mats. Tomorrow and Sat., 2:50

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AT 3:30

ITURBI

PIANIST

TUESDAY, JAN. 6, AT 3 P. M.

Boston Symphony

ORCHESTRA

DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor

ALL WAGNER PROGRAM

REPERTORY

MAT. The Screen Guild Theatre

GALA OPENING Tonight 8:30

ALL SEATS RESERVED 50-75-$1.00

AMERICAN PREMIERE

'SECRETS OF THE ORIENT'

IN 3 COLORFUL FILM SPECTACLES !!!

ADDED ATTRACTION DORSHA INTERPRETIVE DANCER

SPECIAL MIDNIGHT SHOW 11-1:30

ALL SEATS RESERVED

Machine Tool Markets Indicate Turn Upward

INDICATIONS of an upturn in industrial activity early in 1931 are seen in reports from the machine tool markets of the country. Trends in the market for machine tools are regarded as good bases for forecasting industrial trends.

Latest reports say that the usual holiday dullness characterizes these markets but that inquiries for tools are being received in a volume exceeding expectations. Dealers and manufacturers are predicting a prosperous year.

"there will be a fair amount of public work, with home building showing a pickup in the boroughs of Brooklyn and the Bronx."

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich. — Industrialists have good reasons to feel that they now are entering into a period of substantial progress that will eventually lead back to normal times, John L. Lovett, secretary of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, said Dec. 27. Even before the year-end inventory, the unemployment situation—which had reached a high point of 90,000 idle men in Detroit last fall—had gradually eased until that figure had been cut in half, it was agreed by both manufacturers and unemployment leaders.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—This State's 1930 public improvement program had an important influence in helping to stabilize the labor situation, it is indicated in the annual report of Gov. Louis L. Emmerson, made public Dec. 27. "It is estimated," says the report, "that approximately $26,000,000 of the State's revenue was paid out during the year in the construction of roads and institutional buildings. During the height of the season approximately 30,000 men were employed in work on state projects."

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex. — Reëmployment of about 200 laborers on highway construction is getting under way in Texas with the letting of contracts involving 270 miles of roads, on which more than $2,400,000 is being spent.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—While official statistics are unavailable, it is estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 skilled and unskilled workers of all kinds have just been or shortly will be employed in Louisiana on construction work and other projects.

$62,500,000 in Building Planned by Colleges Reporting to Woods

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Executives of 65 colleges have notified Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, that their institutions will undertake building programs during 1931 to cost approximately $62,500,000, as compared with total expenditures of $52,000,000 in 1930 and $24,500,000 during 1929.

These reports are the first returns from letters Colonel Woods sent to 250 college presidents in all sections of the country. Most of the college heads, it was said, expressed recognition of the fact that while they are aiding the employment situation, they are at the same time taking advantage of low-building costs.

It has previously been announced that more than $25,000,000 worth of construction is either under way or will be started within the next few months at Harvard University, University of Chicago and University of Minnesota.

Helpful During Winter

"The speeding up of building programs by universities and colleges will be extremely helpful during the coming winter," Colonel Woods said. "This class of work does not add new commodities to an overstocked market, and does not compete with existing employment. The colleges of the country, as a rule, have building plans completed for several years ahead, can often obtain funds at advantageous rates, and are in a position to proceed with construction rapidly, once proper authorizing action has been taken."

Among the institutions which have already reported to the President's committee are: Barnard, St. Lawrence, University of Alabama, Georgia School of Technology, University of Nebraska, Kansas State Agricultural College, Villanova, University of Chicago, Radcliffe, Smith, University of Akron, University of South Carolina, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Temple University, University of New Hampshire, University of Vermont, Emory University, Depauw University, Harvard University, University of Rochester, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the United States Naval Academy, Drexel Institute, Creighton University, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Brown, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Michigan, Columbia University, Northwestern University, Florida State College for Women and Yale University.

Other institutions reporting are: The University of Wisconsin, Ohio State University, Vassar, Purdue, Tulane, Western Reserve, Mt. Holyoke, Lafayette, Pennsylvania State College, Howard University, University of Texas, University of Kentucky, Montana State College, University of Minnesota, Texas State College for Women, Iowa State College, University of Cincinnati, University of Idaho, Indiana University, College of the City of New York, Oberlin College, University of Denver, Oklahoma City University, Loyola University, North Dakota Agricultural College, Baylor University, Cornell, University of Kansas, West Virginia University, Ohio Wesleyan University, State College of Washington and Rutgers.

Jobless Rise in France

Increased unemployment is noted in France, and Swiss tourist traffic has of late been declining, according to cable advice received at the Department of Commerce. The new Austrian Cabinet is considering drastic tariff revisions, in line with a strictly protective policy.

Most of the Central American republics have shown an improvement in business during the past week, but this was influenced considerably by the holiday trade. Colombian conditions are slightly improved, and holiday purchases have stimulated retail sales in Chile. However, Brazilian and Argentine business conditions continue uncertain, and in Peru and Uruguay even the Christmas season failed to show any improvement.

Fair holiday business has revived optimism throughout Australia. In the Philippines the volume of Christmas trade is 15 per cent below last year. Japanese business was generally quiet, but business profits for 1930 were not as poor as had been anticipated.

The War Department announced the application of the board of transportation of the City of New York to construct twin vehicular tunnels and temporary and permanent blankets in the East River from the foot of East Thirty-seventh Street and the foot of East Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan, to Borden Avenue, Queens, New York City.

Stagger System Gives Jobs to Seattle Idle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Use of the staggered shift has led here to alleviation of unemployment among organized trades. The Mayor's unemployment committee reports that of 1600 drivers of the Truck Owners' Association there is full-time work for only 900, but that all are employed on the stagger basis. On the water front, where employment is only 75 per cent of normal, work is provided for all the men by the same method.

'Don't Hurry—But—Take This With You'

$2,200,000 a Month Spent to Help New York Idle

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—For the past two months public and private agencies here have spent at least $2,200,000 a month for relief of about 70,000 families in need, according to William Hodson, executive director of the Welfare Council, which organized virtually all of the charitable and emergency groups into the Emergency Relief Committee.

New Year Greetings in 50 Tongues on Air

If someone says to you over the radio New Year's Day, "When you come in my house I'll take off my earrings," do not be surprised, for it will be only a warm-hearted Ukrainian extending a kindly greeting. And do not be upset if you hear the generous message, "I hope the coyotes lay off your spare ribs for another year," for that will come from your neighbor the Wyoming cowboy.

More than 50 foreign and native tongues are to radiocast a New Year's greeting characteristic of the people in whose language they speak. Expressions will be interpreted into English. The program will be heard from 3:45 to 4:45 o'clock, eastern standard time, over Stations WEAF and WJZ.

At the conclusion of the individual speaking all participants will repeat their greetings in unison.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

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124 Tremont Street LIBerty 4317

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The National Rockland Bank of Boston

Capital $1,500,000

Surplus $3,000,000

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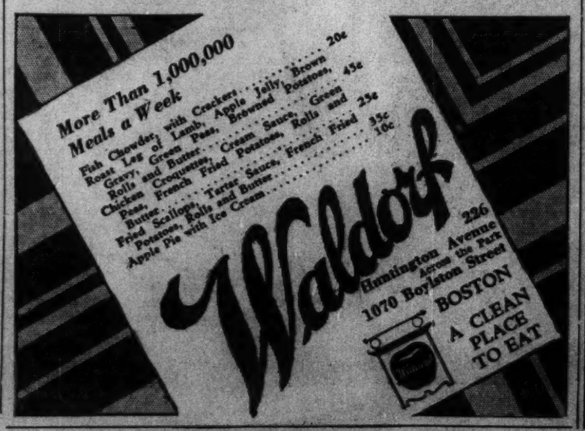
More Than 1,000,000 Meals a Week
Fish Chowder, with Crackers 20c
Roast Leg of Lamb, Apple Jelly, Brown Gravy, Green Peas, Browned Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 45c
Chicken Croquettes, Cream Sauce, Green Peas, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 25c
Fried Scallops, Tartar Sauce, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 35c
Apple Pie with Ice Cream 10c
Waldorf
226 Huntington Avenue Across the Park
1070 Boylston Street
BOSTON
A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

Yes . . .

our 37th Annual

Clearance Sale

is still in progress

with markdowns throughout the store, and new purchases of quality merchandise made to our order for this sale at prices lower than we have been able to offer in years.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

petition of the Boston Gas Company to issue 8800 shares of additional stock on a par value of $100 per share to furnish sufficient capital for the deal. "Facilities for distributing gas will not be diminished by the sale," the commission reported, "and such purchase, therefore, is found consistent with the public interest."

More Electricity for Farms Sought

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The first conference ever held in the United States between officials of power companies, farm bureaus, county extension services and the grange to discuss plans for the electrification of country districts now without light and power facilities, was held here Dec. 30 with 60 delegates present from the New England states.

L. Lorenze Rimbach of the New England Power Association presided and arguments were made for increased power and lighting facilities for the farms so that the agricultural interests of this section of the country will be placed in a better position to compete with those in other sections.

C. I. Gurness of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Agriculture; Henry N. Jenks, of the Massachusetts State Grange, and W. T. Ackerman, rural electrification engineer of the New Hampshire state college, discussed plans how the farmers can obtain increased power from the companies and all urged a closer coöperation between the farmers and the electrical companies.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness followed by light snow late tonight or Thursday; slightly warmer tonight; moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight will be near 30.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness followed by snow or rain in northern Massachusetts late tonight or Thursday; not so cold tonight except on the southeast coast; warmer on the southeast coast Thursday; fresh west winds tonight, increasing Thursday.

Northern New England: Cloudy followed by snow Thursday and in the interior tonight; not so cold tonight in New Hampshire and Vermont and on the coast Thursday; variable winds becoming fresh to strong south and southwest.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Dec. 31	Max. Dec. 30		8 a.m. Dec. 31	Max. Dec. 30
Albany	30	34	Memphis	32	38
Atlantic City	34	38	Montreal	8	30
Boston	36	38	Nantucket	30	40
Buffalo	22	28	New Orleans	44	52
Calgary	32	42	New York	34	38
Charleston	38	50	Philadelphia	36	38
Chicago	28	28	Pittsburgh	16	36
Denver	18	40	Portland, Me.	24	32
Des Moines	28	34	Portland, Ore.	30	34
Eastport	30	34	San Francisco	48	54
Galveston	44	50	St. Louis	30	32
Hatteras	32	46	St. Paul	4	34
Helena	12	30	Seattle	38	42
Jacksonville	46	56	Tampa	44	56
Kansas City	32	38	Washington	34	36
Los Angeles	48	66			

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 7:45 p. m., Thursday 8:12 a. m.
Height of tides 7.6 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:31 p. m.

LAKE LEGISLATION SOUGHT

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP) — The Champlain Valley Council on Dec. 30 urged the Vermont and New York Legislatures to take action making Lake Champlain more of an inland waterway. A proposal to raise bridges on the Champlain Canal to permit greater clearance for lake boats was approved and a resolution to ask all communities having ports on the lake to provide buoys and moorings for safe anchorage also was passed.

BOSTON GAS COMPANY PURCHASE APPROVED

Purchase of the Charlestown Gas & Electric Company by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company was officially approved by the Public Utilities Commission Dec. 30. Stock will be exchanged on a basis of one share in the Boston company for every four Charlestown shares.

The commission also sanctioned the

BOSTON STREET PROGRAM URGED BY RETAIL BOARD

City's Growth in Next Decade Said to Depend Much on Highway Development

Boston's growth must not be hampered by shortsighted street, and highway development, according to Sidney S. Conrad, president of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The new year "will open with a contest between those who see in Boston the possibilities of a prosperous, growing city and those who hide their own timidity behind the more righteous term of conservatism," he said.

"The main discussion will probably center over recommendations unanimously made by the City Planning Board for street and highway development which will effectively give access of motor vehicles to the city's business centers, and release the strangle hold which traffic congestion has laid on all transportation and business. It will behoove every citizen to make a personal and careful study of the issues at stake. Understanding of the thoroughfare projects proposed by Mayor Curley dispels the bogey of extravagance, for one finds the improvements called for will add practically nothing to the tax rate.

"This is no matter of guesswork but the result of a reliable financial plan developed by Gaylord C. Cummin, who has done work for the Boston Chamber of Commerce and who is a well-known authority in this field. Expenditures proposed during the next decade are but little more than the city spent for similar purposes during the past decade. The great advantage of the plan is the assurance that the projects undertaken will be coördinated so as to give the most relief to the city as a whole.

"The long term view must be considered—what will Boston be 25 years from now? It is a fair statement that the majority of property owners who really understand the issue are squarely behind Mayor Curley in the project. Suburban as well as central development of the city depends upon the business conditions of the city center. Business cannot continue to pay high rents and big taxes on city property unless people and goods can be brought into the city more easily than is possible today."

GUARDS TO PROTECT COASTING CHILDREN

Children coasting in certain sections of Cambridge will be protected from automobiles by guards stationed at the foot of the hills. Six men were placed on duty Dec. 31, according to the Mayor's office. They are to be on duty from 8 a. m. until noon, and from 1 until 5 p. m. Guards will receive $4 a day for a six-day period of eight hours each. Present arrangements do not preclude automobiles from coasting sections.

The following locations have been chosen: Hayes Street from Putnam Avenue to Howard Street; Ford Street from Gore Street to Northern Artery and from Thorndike Street to Charles Street; Chilton Street from Huron Avenue to Vassal Lane; Agassiz Street from Lancaster Street to Linnaean Street; Tufts Street from Magazine Street to Pearl Street; Buena Vista Park from Upland Road to Richdale Avenue.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Historic and Genealogical Society: New Year Reception, 9 Ashburton Place.

Boston Square and Compass Club: New Year's Eve Party; dancing, 8 to 10:30; supper, 10:30; community singing.

Canadian Club of Boston: New Year's Eve Party, Hotel Somerset.

Mechanics Building: Poultry Show, until 10, through Jan. 2.

Norwood: Carillon recital, Edward Gammons, carilloneur; Tilton Carillon, Norwood Memorial Municipal Building, 8. Program as follows:

Prelude
It Came Upon the Midnight Clear ..... Willis
The Christmas Tree (O Tannenbaum) ..... German Folk Song
Annie Laurie ..... Scotch Folk Song
Auld Lang Syne ..... Scotch Folk Song
Minuet in G ..... Beethoven
Song of the Volga Boatmen ..... Russian Folk Song
My Old Kentucky Home ..... Foster
The Bells of St. Mary's ..... Adams
My Gentle Harp ..... Irish Folk Song
March of the Men of Harlech ..... Welsh Folk Song
Melody in F ..... Rubenstein
O God, Our Help in Ages Past ..... Croft
Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken ..... Haydn
"Goin' Home" ..... Dvořák
The National Anthem

Kappa Nu Fraternity: Convention; supper dance, Hotel Statler.

Phi Pi Chi Fraternity: Convention; dinner dance, Brunswick Hotel.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Street Singer," 8:30.
Tremont—"The Apple Cart," 2:15.
Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Appalachian Mountain Club: South Station, 9:45, Wellesley Ski Trip. Meet Johnson Gate, Harvard Square, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Open house, all day.

Brookline Bird Club: Take 7:50 train for Ipswich, for trip to Heartbreak Hill and Dunes.

Meeting, commemorating centenary of William Lloyd Garrison's "Liberator"; speakers: Sherwood Eddy, on "William Lloyd Garrison and the Garrison Spirit Today"; Miss Lucy Stone Blackwell, on "Garrison and the Abolitionists"; Butler R. Wilson, president, Boston Branch, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, presiding; program of Negro songs; Park Street Church, 8.

Boston City Club: Open house, all day, 14 Somerset Street.

Newton Center Woman's Club: Afternoon dance and reception, clubhouse, Newton Center, 3:30 to 5:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Open house; musical program, Red Triangle Orchestra, 3 to 5; closing Boys' Division tournaments; club exhibits; athletic demonstrations; reception by officers, directors, corporate members, standing committeemen and families, library, 3:30 to 5; motion picture, Boys' Hall, 4, followed by swimming events.

EVENTS FRIDAY

Mechanics Building: Boston Poultry Show, 10 to 10, through Jan. 2.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, Private Room, 9. Rehearsal, Massachusetts State Choral Society, Private Room, 10.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Durer's Life of the Virgin. Medals from the fifteenth century to the present day. Prints of French ornament by Jean F. Pillement.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 35 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4; admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Oils and etchings by Diana Thorne. Block prints by Gustave Bauman.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Russian objets d'art. Paintings, decorations and water colors by Myrtle Holm Smith and Irma Rene Koen.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Paintings by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through Jan. 3.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Oils, water colors, pastels, etchings and brule prints.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

BOYS' CLUB GETS $25,000

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher, on Dec. 31 added $25,000 to the fund for the building of the new Portland boys' club, making $100,000 in all that he has given the institution.

Crown Damasks at lowest prices ever

Crown linens wear their diadems along their selvage . . . two crowns indicating a damask of extraordinary fineness and lustre . . . three crowns worn regally by a satin damask that is a triumph of the weaver's art. Crown linens are woven from the finest selected flax in one of the greatest mills in Scotland. The patterns are of gracile charm and dignity and the weavings are exceedingly beautiful.

Their fine elasticity and their amazingly satinlike lustre are indicative of their perfection.

Double Crown Cloths

SIZE	Usual price	Sale price
2 x 2 yards	$ 8.75	$6.50
2 x 2½ yards	10.75	7.95
2 x 3 yards	12.75	9.75

NAPKINS

SIZE	Usual price dozen	Sale price dozen
22 x 22 inches	$ 9.50	$6.95
24 x 24 inches	10.95	9.75

Gleaming double damasks in two charming flower patterns and two graceful conventional designs . . .

Regal Crown

SIZE	Usual price	Sale price
2 x 2 yards	$21.50	$13.75
2 x 2½ yards	25.00	17.50
2 x 3 yards	32.00	19.75

Triple Crown Cloths

SIZE	Usual price	Sale price
2 x 2 yards	$11.75	$8.75
2 x 2½ yards	14.75	11.75
2 x 3 yards	17.75	14.75

NAPKINS

SIZE	Usual price dozen	Sale price dozen
22 x 22 inches	$13.50	$10.75
24 x 24 inches	15.50	13.95

These fine damasks are of heirloom quality and distinctive in both flower and formal designs . . .

NAPKINS

SIZE	Usual price dozen	Sale price dozen
22 x 22 inches	$25.00	$15.75
24 x 24 inches	32.00	21.75

In formal and classic patterns of unusual beauty, this damask is exquisitely fine and luxuriously textured . . .

WANAMAKER'S—STREET FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York

Wanamaker Place — Ninth Street at Broadway

RAIL HEADS TO PUT DISPUTED POINT UP TO PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of lines throughout the entire trunk line territory, comprising the zone from the Hudson River to the Mississippi and the Great Lakes to the Ohio. Approximately 55,000 miles of road is included in this territory, and under the proposed set-up the Pennsylvania system would continue to have the greatest route mileage, with a total of 17,000. The New York Central would gain a small addition, giving it a total of 14,000 miles; the Chesapeake & Ohio system would expand to a 13,000-mile road, and the Baltimore & Ohio would jump to 11,500 miles.

The placing before President Hoover of the question of running rights which the Pennsylvania seeks to obtain over the Nickel Plate into Buffalo from the West is to be a delicate matter, it was held in some rail circles here. In fact, to some persons it takes on the aspect of a political subject for the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Gen. W. W. Atterbury was one of the pre-convention anti-Hoover spokesmen. Rail officials here were disposed to believe that the President would not make a personal decision in the matter, but would follow his customary practice of leaving it to a commission to decide on its merits.

Hoover Behind Conference

That President Hoover called the presidents of eastern railroads to the White House a few months ago to insist that they compromise their differences was also learned here confidentially, and the success which has attended their efforts is regarded as being due to the President's action. His interest was predicated upon a belief that the merger of railroads, or even the definite decision to unify them, would stabilize the entire railroad situation and would, in turn, have a definite effect upon the security market as well.

That this line of reasoning was well founded is evidenced by the sharp rebound of railroad stocks on Dec. 30, in which the securities of the eastern roads rose as much as 5 points on the New York Stock Exchange, while those of western lines, and industrials as well, turned upward in sympathy. From this it is adduced here that the settlement of the protracted controversy in respect to rail mergers will have a stabilizing aspect to the business situation at this time.

Outstanding in the discussion following the consolidation announcement was the interest, both by railroad men and financiers, in the matter of holding companies. It is generally agreed that the financial details attendant to this proposed merger constitute one of the most involved questions ever faced in a unification of various companies, railroad or otherwise.

This is due to the interest for control which has been waged by various railroads, particularly the Pennsylvania, in the last two years and which has resulted in the acquisition of blocks of stock, ranging from a small amount to working control in railroads reaching from Maine to Florida.

The Holding Company Problem

The holding company situation is admitted to be a delicate faetor, because of the present low market value of securities of these companies, bought at greatly inflated prices last year. For example, the Pennsylvania, which has been the most active in this respect, has been the purchaser of stocks in other lines through three different sources, one being the Pennsylvania Railroad as such, another the Pennsylvania Company and a third the Pennroad Corporation, which was organized with capital supplied by stockholders of the railroad company. Through one or another of these three sources an interest is owned in such roads as Pittsburgh & West Virginia, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Boston & Maine, Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, Norfolk & Western, Lehigh Valley, Wabash, Canton, Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, and the Southern Railway.

Alleghany Corporation, owned by the Van Sweringen interest, similarly owns stock in various smaller lines, although to a less extent than the Pennsylvania holdings. It is generally known that the Pennsylvania Company purchased the Loree holdings in the Lehigh Valley and the Wabash for approximately $63,000,000 three years ago, and that the Pennroad Corporation last year purchased the Taplin holdings in the Pittsburgh & West Virginia for approximately $39,000,000.

These securities have depreciated so greatly that it is regarded as an exceedingly involved matter to arrange for the Pennsylvania to divest itself of them without incurring heavy financial loss. Whether this will be achieved through an exchange of holdings between, the four leading lines is a question to be determined when the more basic details of the mergers are discussed by the respective parties. That the Pennsylvania would refuse to sell these in the open market at one-third to one-half of their purchase price is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Companies Bid for Time

In fact, its plan to take the Interstate Commerce Commission's order that it divest itself of its Lehigh Valley and Wabash stock before the Supreme Court was generally regarded as a bid for time, in the hope that the market would rise before a ruling on this point should be made.

The Baltimore & Ohio is in the same situation in respect to its western Maryland holdings, which the commission ordered it to sell several months ago and which order has been extended twice, awaiting a time when the railroad can find what it terms a "suitable purchaser."

So rapidly did the final negotiations come to a successful conclusion that railroad officials were disposed to take the story lightly until official announcement came from the White House testifying to its authenticity. The conference of rail presidents has been a perennial matter for years in New York, and despite several published reports in the past to the effect that agreement had been reached, it has always been discovered that the reports were premature.

Two prominent factors pressed for public attention here when it became known that the presidents of the larger roads had finally agreed upon an allocation of the smaller lines eastern territory. One was the intimation by President Hoover that this might ultimately result in a reduction of rates, which railroad officials unanimously disagreed with and the second with the reaction of the officials of the smaller lines.

It is evident that many of them are not in accord with the general unification plan and that they would prefer a status quo in the eastern railroad field. They question the extent of the economies which have been estimated to accrue from this merger, although it is not to be denied that the personal equation enters into any adverse comments thus made concerning a merger which would attach their lines to the larger roads.

The Situation Elsewhere

The New England situation is undecided, and numerous other roads of relatively small mileage, but of strategic importance, have not been definitely allocated, so far as is known. It is believed, however, that the rail executives probably have a fairly definite idea of how these lines will be apportioned, but are not now ready to make formal announcement.

Speculation also immediately arose here concerning the possibility of a new railroad station in New York to permit certain of the roads now terminating in Jersey City to come into the city proper. Under the terms of the agreement the Baltimore & Ohio would acquire definite ownership of its Reading-Jersey Central affiliate, and it is believed that it will now place a station of its own in Manhattan reached either by bridge or tunnel.

The Lackawanna would probably be a party in this station, because under the ægis of the New York Central it would be at least a distant relative of the Baltimore & Ohio, for these two parent lines have always worked in the closest harmony.

Despite the optimistic reports from Washington to the effect that the Interstate Commerce Commission will look favorably upon this merger plan, conservative observers were disposed to believe that a long period would ensue before actual ownership of the smaller lines would vest in the four great systems. Opposition in Congress, disputes among stockholders, apprehensions of labor leaders, the complicated details necessary to the exchange of securities and possible objections by shippers were cited as being among the potential obstacles to an immediate grouping of these railroads.

COUZENS DOUBTS ETHICS OF HOOVER BACKING MERGER

(Continued from Page 1)

would aid to the unemployment situation, Mr. Couzens said:

"It is unconceivable to me that this great consolidation proposal can be consumated within the year 1931 and therefore will not have much if any effect upon the recovery of business or enlarge the opportunities for employment. Some railroad presidents have already stated that they have gone much farther than they were justified in making capital investments to take care of the present volume of business, or even the volume of business we had in 1928 and the early part of 1929.

"If such be the case there does not seem to be much hope for large capital expenditures as stated by the President. Certainly this plan does not seem to hold out any hope for increased employment or increased business.

"While I hesitate to criticize the ethics of the President of the United States," Mr. Couzens said, "the issuance of this statement by him, in my judgment, is most unethical. In the concluding paragraph of the President's statement he says, 'The plan must, of course, be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, who have the independent duty to determine if it meets with every requirement of public interest.'

"In view of the President's support of the plan, it is questionable whether the 'independent duty' of the commission can be ascertained. Everyone knows the power and influence of the presidential approval.

"There is rapidly growing a public opinion that the President determines the action of these independent commissions and such opinion will not be dissipated by the issuance of the present statement of the President."

Other Ways to Economize

Mr. Couzens then proceded to point out that there are many other ways in which the railroads could save money if they so wished other than the consolidation which would result in such loss to labor. He has been informed, he said, that the railroads have continued to pay $43 per ton for steel rails, the same price which prevailed before the current price reduction, although other steel products have declined 20 per cent in price. This involved a loss which he estimated at $18,000,000. "The fact that all companies seem to have been charging the railroads $43 per ton would make it appear," he deduced, "that there must have been some collusion between the railroads and the steel companies."

Letting of much work without securing competitive proposals was another expensive practice which Mr. Couzens charged against the railroads.

Mr. Couzens's resolution, already passed by the Senate, would automatically prevent the proposal if it were also approved by the House and signed by the President. Failing House action, Mr. Couzens pointed out that a negative report by the Interstate Commerce Commission was the only obstacle in the path of consummation if the railroads are sincere and actually seek to put their proposal into effect.

He declared that he will watch the actions of the Interstate Commerce Commission with great interest "to see whether or not the President's claims that this consolidation is in the public interest are warranted."

Mr. Huddleston declared that he was not opposing the proposed merger on "its merits," but he was protesting the action of the President "in initiating such a matter."

"I challenge the propriety of the President in acting as he did," Mr. Huddleston said. "It constitutes an invasion by the Executive of both the legislative and independent administrative branches of the Government. The President had no right to intrude in this matter."

NEW HAVEN ROAD OFFICIALS ADVANCED

After 26 years with the organization, R. L. Pearson has been made assistant to J. A. Droege, vice-president and general manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, according to a statement issued Dec. 31.

Other appointments hinged on Mr. Pearson's promotion are those of E. E. Oviatt as chief engineer, A. L. Bartlett, engineer, maintenance of way, and W. T. Dorrance as assistant to the chief engineer.

SHIFT IN ALCOHOL CHECKERS PLANNED

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Beginning Friday, all Treasury Department agents in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts, who have been engaged in checking up on physicians, druggists, hair tonic manufacturers and industrial plants holding federal permits to dispense, sell or use alcohol in any form, will undergo shakeups every two months for the "good of the service" it was learned here Dec. 31.

On Friday the bureau of industrial alcohol, under which such agents now come, will place in operation a rotating system whereby inspectors engaged in checking up on physicians, drug stores, and industrial plants holding federal permits, will be transferred every two months to new fields.

FLYING SERVICE BASE MANAGER APPOINTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Me.—Following four years' training, Sanford B. Chandler, a native of this State, has been appointed manager of the Curtiss-Wright Flying Service base in Portland, according to an announcement made by Maj. E. H. Brainard, president of the organization.

Mr. Chandler completed his training as a military pilot in December, 1927, and flew for nearly one year in California as pilot for a private plane owner. His next work was as commercial aviator at East Hartford, Conn. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Connecticut National Guard and was pilot in the 118th Observation Squadron, 43d division. In the fall of 1928, he organized the H. & H. Air Services, of West Haven, Conn., and became its vice-president and chief pilot.

Surplus Supply of Teachers Found in the United States

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States marshaled an army of 21,370,000 elementary school children in 1930, according to the annual survey of the Federal Office of Education, presenting its balance sheet of "American education in 1930."

Pupils enrolled in high schools was 4,030,000; teachers numbered 848,500; schoolhouses, 254,200; school expenditures, $2,289,000,000; number of pupils enrolled in private and parochial elementary and secondary schools, 2,704,000.

A serious over-supply of teachers was reported. More than 1,000,000 persons, young and old, were enrolled in vocational schools in 1930. Research is the dominant note in education, the report states. The National Advisory Committee on Education, which was organized in May, 1929, to determine the proper relations of the Federal Government to education, published a preliminary report in July, 1930.

Matching federal money grants, whether general or special, with state funds is a policy not to be favored, says the committee. Further, "it is unwise to centralize in the Federal Government, as opposed to the state and local governments, the power of determining the social purposes to be served by schools or of establishing the technique of educational procedure."

The turnover in American college presidents is rapid; the chances are that one will not serve more than five years. The report points out, in this connection, that permanent and constructive policies for the development of the institutions cannot be effectively pursued if frequent changes are made in the college head.

The land grant colleges and universities number 69. They include some of the largest institutions of higher learning in the United States, such as the University of California, Ohio State University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Florida, University of Missouri, University of Wisconsin and others. Each state, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, has a land-grant college, partially supported by federal funds. In addition there are 17 Negro land-grant colleges.

Land-grant colleges have a property value of $440,000,000, and an annual income of $145,000,000 which is administered by a total of 644 trustees.

In addition to an appraisal of the trustees and chief executive officers, the report contains an analysis of the relationships existing between the state governments and the land-grant institutions.

AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATION

New passenger automobile registrations in the United States in November totaled 93,068, compared with 150,219 in October and 183,756 in November last year.

Boston Art Notes

Society of Contemporary Art

By a queer mathematical arrangement the majority of painters in New England fail to appear in the routine exhibitions. The art season consists of a sequence of shows by those painters who have passed muster. The remainder, for better or for worse, are allowed to shift for themselves. Feeling rather desperate, they occasionally join forces to organize a new society for the purpose of exhibiting their works. The New England Society of Contemporary Art, Inc., is the latest attempt. In its current exhibition at the Boston Art Club on Newbury Street, it has assembled a splendid display of works.

Obviously it represents the left wing, but since the line of cleavage between liberal and conservative is often arbitrary, many quite respectable pictures are to be seen; enough at least to preclude wholesale condemnation.

It is no longer necessary to argue for modern art. Those who pooh-pooh it without reserve perhaps never will be convinced; all the others are initiated. The painters of New England, in the present show, reflect tendencies that are current elsewhere. Some adhere to the exuberant palette: some still manipulate the cubical shapes; some cast sidelong glances at Rouault and Derain. Some are putting abstract theories to work in mundane subjects.

To the latter class belongs Charles Kaeselau of Provincetown. He has treated the subject of factories with a remarkable discernment in the matter of design and color modulation. He has brought cubism "home," profited by its enormously, and cast away the obstructive scaffolding. Though abstraction for some has been an excuse for laziness, for Kaeselau it has been a serious problem, in which a painstaking selection must be exercised.

Karl Knaths always has displayed an unerring sensitiveness for color. He still makes the "composition" in which there is scarcely a trace of recognizable subject. Agnes Weinrich, on the other hand, adheres orthodoxly to the mode of cubical fracture. Again her delicacy and good taste are evident, but curiously the best details in her pictures are the least abstract. Oliver Chaffee (another artist whose work should be seen more often) retains almost naïvely the toppling manner in depicting houses. Again good color, but a want of balance between genteel hues and clumsy delineations.

Perhaps the best example of the appropriate balance is to be seen in a still-life by A. F. Levinson, a beautiful arrangement in which color, design, texture seem to partake of one substance. Here is unity and variety. Levinson is probably one of the most mature of the modern painters in America.

Howard Gibbs paints "good theater." There is something very stylish in his darksome compositions, tricked out with colors that have a metallic luster. Sweet, oh sweet, those memories of Montparnasse! Samuel A. Biggin has made a "Composition" (there are too many canvases with this subject which might easily have a more helpful designation); three figures stand in postures just homely and esoteric enough to make us expect them to hold forth in some Eugene O'Neill discussion of fate. Mr. Biggin has simplified the material enough to escape the monontony of the literal, but he seems not to have conveyed to the picture a vitality of its own. The figures do not seem a part of the landscape upon which they are mounted; they are superimposed. We shall be curious to see more things by Mr. Biggin.

There are enough interesting and provocative works in this exposition to lengthen this review to thrice its size. Certainly there is an individualism patent which makes one anxious to look carefully at every picture. There is, too, a good deal of cribbing from superficial painters in Paris. But on the whole the average is unusually high. The society should have two such shows each year. D. A.

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EDUCATOR FINDS WORK FOR PEACE ON FIRMER BASIS

Cleveland Meetings Cover Many Fields, Including Unemployment Fund

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Recent perfection of international institutions for the promotion of peace has brought about an encouraging picture for a continuance of world accord, Dr. Charles E. Martin, head of the political science department of the University of Washington, told members of the American Political Science Association at their convention here Dec. 30.

The association is meeting here in connection with the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Martin has been a professor of international relations in a number of far eastern universities.

While the nations of the world have sought for centuries to arrive at some understanding for peace, they have only now arrived at a sustained effort to organize for peace, Dr. Martin said. He pointed out that both present and future contingencies have been taken into consideration in this organization. He continued:

"For the first time in history most of the world has assumed a common moral responsibility for the preservation of peace. Peace is becoming an institution instead of an abstract ideal. It is assuming all the characteristics which make principles fundamental and permanent."

Deals With Contingencies

Dr. Martin deplored the tendency of the United States to hold aloof from a number of international peace movements, however, saying, "the United States believes in a policy dealing with the situation when and if it arises and of making no commitments in advance of a contingency."

Dr. Martin said a world-wide economic organization is a vital factor in the preservation of peace.

The mysterious forces that keep the moon, the distant planets and other celestial bodies in their proper heavenly orbits also have something to do with radio reception, Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, director of the Perkins Observatory of Ohio Wesleyan University, said in an address to the American Association for the Advancement of Science Dec. 30.

Dr. Stetson said that observations made over a long period of time at the observatory revealed that the programs from a given broadcasting station came in with least interference when the moon was overhead at the station, and that the districts from which reception came in best shifted in the course of a night as the moon moved in its orbit.

Unemployment Insurance

Legislation providing for coöperation of the Federal Government with the respective states in establishing systems of unemployment insurance will be introduced in the United States Senate when it reconvenes Jan. 5, Robert F. Wagner, United States Senator from New York, told members of the American Association for Labor Legislation at their convention here on Dec. 30. Mr. Wagner is the author of the so-called Wagner bills dealing with unemployment, and which are now before Congress.

The bill which Mr. Wagner will introduce was drafted by a committee from the labor association, of which Leo Wollman, director of the unemployment insurance system of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is chairman.

Features on the bill were explained by Mr. Wollman. Both employees and employers of American industries would share in the premiums paid into the unemployment insurance funds under the bill.

A small percentage of the industry's pay roll would be paid into the insurance fund, perhaps on the basis of 2 per cent of the worker's wages to be paid by his employer, and 1½ per cent to be paid by the worker.

Numerous conditional clauses are provided to guard against mismanagement of the fund, limiting the period during which a worker could receive benefits, setting time requirements for employment before he would be eligible for benefits and other safeguards.

The bill has been designed as a coöperative measure in which employers and employees both may participate without affecting the ordinary taxpayers, thus avoiding the appearance of a dole.

$6,000,000 in Benefits

Mr. Wollman told the Labor delegates that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' unemployment insurance fund had paid out $6,000,000 in benefits to 15,000 members of the craft in Chicago in the last seven years and that $1,000,000 of the total had been paid in benefits in Rochester and New York City, and that other employees thrown out of work by technological processes also had received substantial assistance.

If all American industries would pay 2 per cent of their annual salary costs into an unemployment insurance fund a total of more than $250,000,000 would be raised annually, Mr. Wollman declared. He said the plan as used by the clothing workers is so simple that it could be put into effect in any industry.

Evans Clark, director of the Twentieth Century Fund of Boston, told members of the association that a continuity of income is essential to the American system of installment buying and widespread consumer credit. He declared that while corporations have kept up their dividend distribution no similar stabilization has been worked out in regard to the workers' jobs. He suggested a system of unemployment insurance to remedy the present conditions.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Hildegarde Wergand, Sheborgan, Wis.
Miss Ethel Taubs, Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.
Ruth Benach, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dougald L. Macdonald, Berkeley, Calif.
Robert A. Hays, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Mabel C. Hays, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. E. Lilias McIntyre, Blue River, B. C., Canada
Charles C. Spies, Ashland, O.
Charlotte E. Rosenblum, New York City.

PRINCE TO VISIT CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Sir Henry Chilton, British Ambassador, has notified the Foreign Department here that the Prince of Wales will arrive at Antofagasta, Chile, Feb. 21 from Bolivia, and will proceed immediately by air to Santiago. He will stay in Santiago one day, going thereafter to the seaside resort at Vina del Mar and thence visiting southern Chile.

The Mirror of Motordom

The New York Automobile Show, which opens Jan. 3 in the Grand Central Palace, is the lever which is expected to throw the motorcar sales departments into high gear. Radical changes in designs may influence stronger sales. At any rate the advanced styles to be shown reflect a progressive attitude on the part of manufacturers.

Styles are going both ways, to larger and smaller cars. The public, however, is apparently "going easy" so far as bantams and 16-cylinder cars are concerned. The New York and Chicago shows should prove more conclusively whether or not their popularity is to be permanent or fleeting. The new eight cylinders are gaining stability in production and they will appear in both shows in droves.

The safety factor shows its influence in the new cars in a more extensive use of shatter-proof glass, all-steel bodies and wire wheels. Another change to be noted is the removal of the spare tires from the rear of the cars to fender wells, in almost all models. New oil cooling systems are gaining favor. The oil circulates through part of the radiator in some instances. Along allied lines an electrically operated heater will be shown, which clamps on the bottom of the crankcase to warm the engine oil after a car has been standing idle in the cold.

"Break-in" oil is also to be introduced for public inspection. This lubricant is added to the crankcase oil of a new car and is said to make it unnecessary to drive slowly for the first few hundred miles.

♦ ♦ ♦

Simultaneously with the announcement that bids had been asked by the Ford Motor Car Company for a new assembly plant to cost several millions of dollars at Seattle, Wash., the report came that the Ford company will make its first venture in manufacturing on the Pacific Coast with the completion of the addition to its Long Beach (Calif.) assembly plant. The new manufacturing unit will hire approximately 550 men on production and 125 tool makers.

The Seattle assembly plant will be the third to be built on the west coast by Ford within the last two years. The Long Beach branch was opened only recently and another operates at Richmond, Calif.

The constant pressure of the age for speed, more speed, and still more speed, is expected to burst its present ground limitations of 231 miles an hour, when Capt. Malcolm Campbell, British Speedster, roars down the Daytona Beach track in his new Blue Bird in January. The car, which is expected to approach 300 miles an hour, is 25 ft. 6 in. long, narrow and long in design to reduce air resistance, and weighs 2½ tons.

Captain Campbell will be remembered as the world record maker in 1928 when he sped over the Daytona course at 206 miles an hour, only to have his mark broken twice since then. The late Sir Henry Segrave, also an Englishman, made the present record in 1929.

♦ ♦ ♦

I. H. Sefton, newspaper columnist of Colfax, Calif., told "Why I'd Buy a Plymouth" so well in the recent Plymouth prize essay contest, that he won $1000 a year for life, which composed first prize. Over 1011 prize-winners were announced on Christmas Eve as winning prizes, from small sums of money to trips around the world. Mr. Sefton caught his idea at night, jotted it down on an envelope, typed it the next day, and despite warnings from a friend that prize contests were "all talk," he sent it in. No reports have been made as to what the friend says now, but it might be inferred that he is looking into the magazines for prize contests to enter.

♦ ♦ ♦

Far-away Tasmania is considerably ahead of a large proportion of the United States in its drive to promote highway safety, first, by licensing and examining its prospective automobile operators. At least, there will be no incompetent drivers on Tasmanian highways if the authorities can help it.

This small island off the coast of Australia requires every person wishing to obtain an operator's license to first get a permit to learn to drive—and then learn to drive. This costs the driver nothing and pays the island dividends in reduced accident records. When the driver feels confident, he is escorted about a specific route by a police officer, who sees to it that all regulations are properly observed.

♦ ♦ ♦

The motor world awaits with breathless interest the final word on the promise of Alfred Schwarz, chemist and inventor, that he has developed an air injection motor which will cover 50 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

It is common knowledge that automobiles and airplane engines convert little more than a third, often less, of fuel potentials into power. This waste of power occurs in the combustion chamber where the ignition of gas fumes forces the piston down on its power stroke. It is safe to say that the average engine wastes 90 per cent of its fuel power when idling and attains its highest peak only at full speed.

Mr. Schwarz's engine is constructed to provide enough oxygen from the air to burn all the gas on the power stroke instead of merely a third of it. This is something after the theory of Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison's motovita. Both inventions are devised to provide improved combustion and eliminate exhaust fumes by utilising full fuel power.

The Schwarz engine as described by its inventor is "of the same bore and stroke as present-day engines, but will show an 80 per cent increase in horsepower at full throttle and as high as 500 per cent when the engine is idling." The weight of engines will be cut in half, or, inversely, the horsepower per weight can be doubled. Weight of the fuel can be cut in half without reducing the cruising range, he says.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Associated Equipment Company, Ltd., the manufacturing subsidiary of the General Omnibus Company, has placed in production an automotive Diesel engine generating 100 h. p. at 2500 r. p. m. One hundred of these engines are coming through the shops. It is said that 25 of this group are coming to the United States. A feature of this engine is that it is practically immune from the "idling knock" characteristic of the gasoline engine.

♦ ♦ ♦

Maybach Motorenbau of Friedrichshafen, Ger., has introduced a new gearbox with five forward speeds in which gear changes can be effected pneumatically without de-clutching. The box comes in various sizes for use on heavy duty vehicles, such as buses and coaches, as also for passenger cars. This is an over-development of the well-known Maybach overspeed gear introduced two years ago.

♦ ♦ ♦

Three Leffly Diesel automobiles left Paris recently on a government-organized expedition into the Sahara Desert, to last four months, during which time 8000 miles will be covered. During the crossing of the desert it is necessary to allow from 30 to 50 per cent loss by evaporation. Using low-grade fuel, a cruising range of 1250 miles is possible, thus doing away with the necessity of a chain of gasoline stations.

♦ ♦ ♦

For 100 consecutive days a Ford Model A sped between Berlin and Hamburg to compile a mileage of 62,100 miles. Stops were made only for refueling, washing and oiling the car, with four pairs of drivers working in shifts. The only special equipment used was an extra horn.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

CANADA
ONTARIO

Ottawa: Regent Theater, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 4.

UNITED STATES
CONNECTICUT

Stamford: Woman's Club Auditorium, 45 Prospect Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 8.

FLORIDA

Key West: The Key West Colonial Hotel, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

West Palm Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, Okeechobee Road, at Flagler Drive, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 9.

NEW JERSEY

Orange: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 5.

NEW YORK

Albany: The Strand Theater, North Pearl Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 4.

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, at Albemarle Road, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 9.

Buffalo (First Church): Elmwood Music Hall, Virginia Street and Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 5.

Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 8.

Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 8912 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 9.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park, West, and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 12:15 p. m., Jan. 8.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

New York (Eleventh Church): 2382 Grand Concourse, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 5. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

St. Albans: Square Club Hall, Baisley Boulevard, near Farmers Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 4.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Garrick Theater, noon, Jan. 9.

Lord Willingdon Sailing Home Jan. 16

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General, and Viscountess Willingdon will leave Ottawa on Jan. 14, sailing on the Steamship Montclair from St. John two days later. They will be accompanied by E. C. Mieville, Lord Willingdon's secretary, Mrs. Mieville, Capt. R. J. Streatfield and Lieut. D. H. Fuller.

When it was announced a week ago that Lord Willingdon had been appointed Governor-General and Viceroy of India it was expected that he would remain in Canada until after the opening of Parliament some time in February. As a consequence of his early departure his last official function here will be the annual levee in the Senate chamber on New Year's Day.

While his successor's name has not been announced, it is understood that it will be according to the recommendation of the Dominion Government, following the custom adopted by the imperial conference in 1926. There is, it is believed, no likelihood of Canada establishing a precedent by appointing a Canadian, as has been mooted in certain quarters.

NEW JOURNALISM COURSES DEMAND BROAD CULTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

and Frank P. Sibley of the Boston Globe were the speakers.

The afternoon session on Dec. 29 was opened with the address of Professor Murphy, who spoke on experiments in the teaching of journalism.

An experiment in the accuracy of reporting is being carried on at Illinois, Professor Murphy said. Because there is no real check on the accuracy of a news story, he continued, the teaching of "accuracy in reporting does not lend itself to the class room."

He proposed to the professors and teachers gathered at the convention that they could arrange to have things occur apparently casually in the classroom. In this way, he said, there would be available a check on the accuracy of the reports.

Prof. William R. Slaughter of Northwestern University said that the teacher must be learning from the pupils while the pupils are learning from him.

Grant M. Hyde, Professor, University of Wisconsin, spoke on "Public Opinion and the Press." He told of an extensive six-year seminary on this subject conducted at the University of Wisconsin. A study of the newspapers were made, he said, in order to find out in what way the press affects public opinion.

Representatives of the departments of political science, sociology and journalism, together with students, were present at this seminary, Professor Hyde continued. A case study was made of public opinions. The students made a detailed investigation through personal interviews with various people to find out how public opinion was affected by the newspapers, Professor Hyde said.

Circus Animal Fares Determined by Value

WASHINGTON (AP) — When the circus moves hereafter, wild animals will pay fares according to their value and not necessarily by weight. The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 31 authorized railroads hauling live ostriches, camels, zebras and other large semidomesticated animals to fix rates on a basis of value. No shipper is to be required to agree that the value of any wild animal is less than $150. When the value is declared in excess of that amount, additional charge of 5 per cent will be made in the freight rate for each $50 per cent of the excess.

Rich Should Spend as Did Old Romans

NEW YORK (AP)—Wealthy Americans might aid the unemployment situation by learning to live luxuriously, Colston E. Warne, professor of economics at Amherst (Mass.) College, suggested to undergraduates of both sexes attending an intercollegiate conference of the League for Industrial Democracy at Union Theological Seminary, Dec. 29.

"Wealthy Americans are pauper-minded," Professor Warne said. "They don't know how to live. They should take a chapter from Roman history. Luxuries such as eating peacock hearts seem to have disappeared entirely. Rockefeller might take on 5000 or 10,000 servants, build a few artificial lakes, or put on spectacular sea battles for his enjoyment.

"If our wealthy class, instead of building more steel mills, shoe factories and machine shops, would wake up to its potentialities we might effect a much better distribution of wealth."

Professor Warne declared that in 50 years, barring an effective protest from Labor, "our society may develop into something resembling the old feudal system, but with control growing out of ownership of industrial shares rather than landed property." American industrialists would do well, he said, to observe the results of planned production in Soviet Russia.

Einstein Praises Jews' Moral Law

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Speaking to more than 3500 workers in the maintenance campaign of the Federation of Jewish Charities which will officially open next Sunday, Albert Einstein, through the medium of a talking motion picture, stressed the observance of a moral law and the tradition of self-sacrifice based on that law, as being the means of preserving the Jewish race intact throughout the centuries.

"Most national groups have preserved themselves by establishing states and conquering territory and defending them, arms in hand," Professor Einstein said. "Even the Jewish people in the Bible era established its existence on this basis. The Jews would long ago have been destroyed, like all other nations of that time, if they had not discovered and maintained a more solid basis for their existence.

"This new basis," he continued, "was the moral law and the cherishing of the tradition based on this law. In the moral tradition of the Jewish people, the spirit of self-sacrifice and mutual aid occupies the first place. Had it not been for this tradition, there would have been no Jews in existence now. So long as this tradition continues to be transmitted from generation to generation, the opposition to us cannot do us any harm.

"The fairest quality of Jewish charity is the fact that it does not stop at the bounds of our own people, but in many cases rebounds to the advantage of the poor and oppressed of other races."

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MIDWEST HOLDS SPECIAL APPEAL IN WINTER SPORT

Michigan and Minnesota Ring With Shouts of Merrymakers in Snow

A series of eight articles on winter recreation at various centers in the United States, Canada, and Europe has been prepared by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. *The fifth article of the series appears today. The others will be published on consecutive Wednesdays.*

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Wisconsin's woods and hills and the deep-snow districts of upper Michigan and Minnesota are ringing with the delighted cries of flying skaters, daring skiers and thrilled tobogganists and snowshoers this year a little more than ever before, for this district, long known for its summer sports, is gradually assuming its rightful importance as a winter recreation territory.

The land where the steady hack of the lumberjack's ax and the resounding boom of a giant tree hitting the snow used to be the only disturbing notes during the long winter months hears now the laughter of sports enthusiasts and offers, in its native way, the facilities for their complete enjoyment.

Winter sports in the middle West are still largely for one who likes to "rough it." However, Wisconsin is dotted with resorts in the northern region; so is upper Michigan. Arrangements to stay during the winter months are easily made but should be made in advance. These resorts offer "camp-like facilities" — plenty of warmth inside, good plain food and an opportunity to make one's own amusement, whether it be hunting, fishing through the ice, or engaging in any of the numerous snow sports.

Duluth to Play in February

Rhinelander and Wausau, Wis., usually stage winter carnivals in late February and Green Bay has her ice Mardi Gras. All of these are attractive to the spectator and offer the contest-minded an opportunity for friendly competition. There are hundreds of frozen lakes in the Eagle River and Ashland districts to tempt the skater and ice-boater. Good facilities in the hotels in any of the medium or large size towns are available.

But many people like to watch as well as play. Is it any wonder after watching two major teams, padded for protection, race up and down the rink in a hockey game? There's only one way to explain that sport—it's called "harnessed lightning." Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul, the major cities of the north territory, afford visitors the best opportunity to see and do at the same time. The Twin Cities, at the head of the Mississippi, are known as the cities of lakes and their parks are well-equipped to furnish skates, ice boats and skis to visitors.

Duluth usually has a Winter Sports Week in February. In addition, ample facilities are offered in one of America's greatest city parks, Upper Chester, within the city limits. Four 600-foot toboggan slides and a large skating rink with toboggans and skates for rent. Building a snow man in the front yard is a specialty in Upper Chester Park, and every kind of man and beast from the Neanderthal man to the house cat finds its likeness in the snow.

Blaney Park, an all-year resort in upper Michigan, near Manistique, has two or three excellent lodges where one may sit in front of the fire, park his feet on the grating and talk over the day's adventures with a fellow guest. As soon as the snow gets a little deeper and the winter-long crust forms on top, a "Winter Golf Course" will be laid out in the snow. It's golf, all right, but the only thing one uses from the regular game is the clubs. The balls are colored tennis balls and the holes are buckets sunk deep in the snow. The players and caddies wear snowshoes. This is Blaney's novelty, but all other winter sports are offered.

Madison, Wis., may be famous for its university and secondly because it has "the prettiest state Capitol in the country," but its lakes offer the recreation seeker a wide range of activity on the ice. Because of the large interest in winter recreation taken by students, there are some unusually fine ice boats on Lake Mendota, which sail over the frozen surface like the flash of an arrow. Colonel Lindbergh is generally credited with having rigged up the first motor-driven ice boat on these lakes when he was a student at the state university in 1925.

Lake Mendota is the favorite gathering place for many. Skating rinks, space for hockey and the like are provided. You may, if fortunate, be there at a time to see the university hockey team in action, or, if you prefer your winter sports indoors, basketball, wrestling, gymnasium indoor track and the like. The Big Ten indoor track meet has been set for the University of Wisconsin Field House, March 6 and 7.

One event that the middle West offers this winter is the national ski meet at Cary, Ill. Located only 30 miles northwest of Chicago, visitors may stay in Chicago, and commute or drive to the slide. There will be men's events, women's events, and contests for youngsters in this wonderful program planned for Jan. 18.

Capital Spot to See Jumpers

The Norge Ski Club, sponsors of the meet, are expecting the greatest crowd in history. Last year, jumpers from all parts of the United States and some of the best from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Switzerland competed in the Norge club's annual meet. This year, with the national title at stake and bigger prizes drawing them, about every skier of importance in the world may be expected to mark Jan. 18 at Cary as the most important date on his winter calendar.

The slide at Cary is located on the top of a rounded hill, and at its base there are miles of flat territory where thousands of spectators may get an excellent view of every jump. Have you ever tried the slong slide down the ski chute and in the middle felt that there were four or six instead of two skis on your feet? If so, you'll appreciate the skill these artists display in the glide down the slide and the way they sail like birds, arms outstretched, from the end of the chute far over the snow.

While the National Ski Meet is Chicagoland's premier outdoor winter sports event, there are other attractions in and about the city. The organized hikes of the Prairie Club, a group of recreation enthusiasts, are continued each week-end throughout the winter, and non-members are made welcome. These walks, from five to 10 miles long, lead to nature's beauty spots. For New Year's Day this group planned a circle walk to Palatine, through woods and fields, o'er hill and dale, along crisp lanes, bordered by ice-incrusted streams breaking through their winter confinement, ending with a merry dinner at its Deer Grove clubhouse, where skiing, tobogganing and skating are enjoyed.

Of course, winter sports do not mean snow, necessarily. There is one spot in particular in the southern part of the middle West, Hot Springs, Arkansas, that offers all-winter golf and horseback riding. It's within a short distance of populous centers. The Ozarks are beautiful at all times.

They are the middle West's only approach to mountains. There are three well-planned golf courses at the park, the first national park set aside by the United States Government. The temperature won't be 98, but for those who like a little brisk air while they ride through mountain trails and invigorating air to temper their heated moments after a topped ball, Hot Springs is ideal.

No One Stays at Home in the Middle West Because It Snows

Upper left and right center, Wide World
Two lower left, courtesy Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co.
Upper center, Underwood
Upper right, "N. W." Photo

NO ONE HERE SEEMS TO THINK IT IS COLD

Upper Row, Left to Right—Minneapolis (Minn.) Saddle and Bridle Club Members Ski Riding Behind Horses; John Mernisk, Ski Rider, at Peak of Jump at Highest Artificial Ski Slide in the World, Chester Park, Duluth, Minn. To Go Down, One Must Go Up. Boys Herringbone a Pattern to the Top of a Ski Slide. This Is in Minnesota. Center Row, Left to Right—Now, All Together, Push the Sled. That's What They Do in Upper Wisconsin. In Another Minute He's Going to Squish That Nice Snow Block Over Her Laughing Face, and Then—. Large Motor Ice Boat in Wisconsin Which Attains 100 Miles an Hour.

CO-OPERATION PROVIDES HOMES FOR NEWLY-WEDS

Marriage Clubs in Mexico Help Young Couples Start Housekeeping

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY — The coöperative movement during the last few years, has developed in Mexico to almost unbelievable extremes.

Commerce was one of the first activities affected by coöperation. With the advent of union labor in industrial centers, organized laborers began to run stores in which they were shareholders. The plan has worked satisfactorily to a large extent.

The next step in coöperation was the acquisition of industrial enterprises. Here the idea has not worked out so well, although there are a few plants owned entirely by laborers. One of them is in the State of Veracruz.

Coöperation, however, as far as its practical application is concerned, takes its prize in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Coöperation there has been applied to home-making, through the establishment of "Coöperativas" which are, in fact, marriage clubs.

Whole communities join in the scheme and members contribute a certain part of their earnings to a common marriage fund. Money thus collected is used for buying land. When a member is about to marry he chooses a suitable spot for his home. Thereupon bricks, stone, lumber, glass and construction materials appear, as if by magic, on the selected lot. Then all members of the "Coöperativa" work like beavers to erect the house, furnishing their labor gratis in behalf of their comrade.

After the house is built, members of the Marriage Club help to till a parcel of land, vegetables are planted and poultry, hogs and cows provided. Nothing is overlooked to make the home for the married-to-be complete. On the wedding day a community dance is arranged and all members pay a fee, which goes into a chest for the bridegroom.

The newly married couple thus find themselves provided with a brand-new home, vegetable garden, domestic animals and money.

AMERICAN CAN EARNINGS

NEW YORK—American Can Company announced that earnings for 1930 will be slightly better than the $8.02 a share reported for the year 1929 on the common stock.

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Obligation to Customers

The Importance of Special Selling Events

EACH season of the year brings around selling events which are of importance—events which should be, and are looked forward to, and which become a part of the shopping and buying interest of a community.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon a mercantile establishment which seeks to supply the needs and the demands of its clients—to be watchful of their interests and to supply such events, and to make them each year of increasing significance.

It is not an easy matter to assemble merchandise of a high character in good assortment, in sufficient quantities and at the low prices demanded by these selling events.

However, most merchandising conditions are cyclical, repeating themselves yearly—and we feel it an obligation as merchants to see that these fortunate opportunities are availed of—and a duty we owe our customers to place before them these buying advantages.

It is a cardinal principle with this house, that nothing in the market which would be of benefit to our customers should fail to be secured through lack of energy, hard work or enthusiasm, and that we should justly be open to criticism should we fail to thus look after the interests of our patrons.

Such is the policy, established years ago, which Chandler & Co. pledge to support in this New Year —1931.

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What wages home-making

Every woman knows that by doing her own housework she saves real money for her family. But she saves more on some tasks than she does on others. Making a silk dress, for instance, saves more than baking bread.

But even a woman hasn't time to do all the baking and making a household demands. Some things must be bought ready made---some jobs done by others.

Incomes go furthest when wives spend their time on the tasks which save the most money.

The work of shopping is the most valuable service a housewife performs. More money is saved in wise buying than in any other home-making occupation. The woman who goes to market and personally selects the food she buys, saves more than in any other home job.

A penny saved is a penny earned —and marketing in A&P stores is a highly paid household task

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.

UNITED STATES ADVANCES IN SHIPPING SHOWN

Professor Peabody Tells Historians Merchant Marine Never Was So Great

People still yearn for "the good old days" of American shipping as though American ships and sailors were a thing of the past, when the fact is the merchant marine of the United States is today four times as great as in the period preceding the Civil War, usually considered the "heyday" of American shipping.

Speaking at a conference on maritime history at the closing session of the forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Boston, Dec. 31, Prof. R. E. Peabody of Essex Institute, thus summarized the phenomenal rise of the United States in recent years to the position of second maritime nation of the world.

"The prevalent opinion today, even among economists, is that American shipping died out with the age of the sail and that maritime industry and seafaring are now a thing of the past in the United States," Professor Peabody said. "Nothing is farther from the facts of the case."

While in 1914 only 9 per cent of the vast foreign commerce of the United States was in "American ships," 33 per cent of the imports and exports are now carried in ships flying the Stars and Stripes, he asserted.

This growth is due, he explained, to the tremendous impulse which the war gave to American shipping. Ship building jumped from 300,000 tons in 1914 to 3,300,000 in 1919. The Shipping Board's fleet in 1921 totaled 2100 merchant ships of 9,400,000 tons.

America now has 14,000,000 tons of merchant ships, Professor Peabody said. England has 23,000,000 tons and Japan and Germany about 4,000,000 tons each.

Special conferences on such subjects as feudalism, and serfdom, archæology, public archives, and coöperation of state and local societies, brought the convention to a close.

Prof. Evarts B. Greene of Columbia University, retiring president of the association, spoke on "Persistent Problems of Church and State" at the annual banquet in the Copley-Plaza Hotel ballroom, where more than 100 guests and members had assembled.

Professor Greene reviewed the prominent part played by religion in the governments of the American colonies and questioned whether even today there is in fact the complete separation of church and state that there is in theory.

His address was followed by the awarding of prizes for outstanding works in the historical field during the past year. The association's Justin Winsor prize of $200 for an essay based on independent original investigation in American history went to Leroy W. Labaree for an essay on "Royal Government in America." The George Louis Beer prize of $250, awarded annually for the best work upon any phase of European international history since 1895, went to Bernadotte E. Schmitt, who wrote on "Outline of the War."

The Jusserand prize medal, awarded "for a published work of distinction on any phase involving the history of the intellectual relations between the United States and any foreign country," was won by Otto Vassler, for a treatise on "Ideals of the American Revolution."

Calling of an international conference of historians in America soon was urged by Prof. Halvdan Koht of the University of Oslo, Norway, at a luncheon of the association at Harvard University Dec. 30. Professor Koht said that in Norway historical research was centering on social problems in particular, studies being made of each of the social classes.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, predicted at the luncheon that the time is coming when historians will come into their own—when they will be consulted by governments, just as economists are consulted by business now.

AIRPLANE FARES DROP 20 PER CENT IN WEST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Airplane fares from here to San Francisco on the Boeing Lines are to drop 20 per cent on Jan. 1, it is announced. Likewise, fares of all the United Aircraft and Transportation Corporation subsidiaries will be reduced to the uniform rate of 8 3-10 cents per mile. The former rate was 10 cents per mile.

This reduction brings the Chicago-San Francisco rate down from $200 to $168, including meals on a 20-hour schedule. The Chicago-Salt Lake City rate drops from $137 to $110.50, and the Chicago-Omaha rate from $48 to $36.

34 of Ali Baba's 40 Thieves Would Escape, Figures Prove, Under Today's Legal Devices

(Continued from Page 1)

prosecutor's office which probably still holds true in scores of other cities, and which casts light on the kind of studies that the national commission has made. The municipal office of the Cleveland prosecuting attorney and assistants was shown to be completely in the hands of politics. Mr. Bettman, in dispassionate terms, recorded what he found. There was a "tribalization of prosecution."

On one staff there were Jewish, Irish, Italian, Magyar, Slovak, Polish, Negro and German assistants—one each, apparently, for the respective racial units whose votes might be expected to support the party in power!

There were other assistants distributed to represent the different geographical subdivisions of the city. Every political bloc was represented at this, the very nerve center of the public's war against crime. The inference was compelling that the prosecutor's office was being used for political ends; and if not here, then elsewhere, it is certain that the extraordinary discretionary power of the prosecutor to dismiss cases has been abused.

How the System Works

One of the most striking conclusions in Mr. Bettman's report, which will be issued shortly after the report on prohibition, is the inference that the weakness in American trial procedure compared to the English, lies right here in the prosecutor's office.

The American criminal is getting off not through technicalities, Mr. Bettman indicates; not through the reduced power of American judges, as compared to that of English judges, but because of the greater American use of the prosecutor's magic wands of "no-bills," and "nolles." Summing it up, Mr. Bettman states:

"Evidently not the procedural technicalities in trials nor the degree of judge's control of the trials constitute the major weakness of the American administration as compared with that of England—but rather those factors which produce the multiplicity and prevalence of our use of dispositions by courts and prosecutors short of, and without trial."

The Lemann-Bettman report is linking up a whole mass of previous suspicions, assertions and surmises into a treatise that may be one of the turning points in the reform of criminal procedure.

Facts Make Grim Record

In the past, for example, Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard law school, present member of the national commission, has declared that "No officer in our large cities has so much real power with so little ostensible power" as the prosecutor. "No feature of our administration of criminal justice calls for thorough-going study so urgently as the public prosecutor," he says. This study is now nearly complete. The prosecutor emerges from it as one of the key figures in the war on crime. The office has long been known to be one of the most coveted spoils of politicians. Why? Dean Pound again supplies the answer:

"There are wide and substantially uncontrolled powers in the prosecuting attorneys to ignore offenses or offenders, to dismiss proceedings in their earlier stages, to present them to grand juries in such a way that no indictment follows, to decline to prosecute after indictment or to agree to accept a plea of guilty of a lesser offense."

So much for the theory of the prosecutor's powers; now for the facts! Statistics available for years have shown that an amazing number of criminals once taken by the police are able to escape trial or final conviction through rents ripped in the legal net in part by the prosecutor's office. Sometimes this is due to pressure of cases, sometimes to inefficiency, sometimes to the downright connivance of the prosecution. At any rate, the facts are pretty well known.

In 1925 in New York, for example, only 17 of each 100 felony arrests were finally punished. Of those eliminated, 58 dropped out in preliminary hearings, 12 by grand jury, 8 by court trial, 5 after court trial.

In Chicago, only 15 out of each 100 arrests brought punishment; St. Louis, 25; Kansas City, 17; Cincinnati, 19; Baltimore, 51; Milwaukee, 36; for comparable years.

Mr. Bettman Gives Answer

Mr. Wickersham recently stated that only 4.7 out of 100 prosecutions in New York ever reach jury trial; 13 in St. Louis; 3.8 in Chicago; 13.6 in Cleveland; 11.8 in Cincinnati. What is the cause for this extraordinarily high mortality of criminal cases?

Mr. Bettman's summary will provide the most authoritative answer ever compiled to this question.

Mr. Bettman started work by studying each one of 29 earlier crime surveys which practically embraced the entire field of such researches up to the time of the national commission. Ten surveys covered states, seven embraced cities; 12 were reports of state attorneys-general.

It was found that certain uniform recommendations appeared in all these reports, and that they disclosed a remarkable similarity of basic conditions. Mr. Bettman correlated and tabulated the individual findings. The result, a study which for the first time approaches the subject from a national rather than local viewpoint was the first work of the subcommittee. The so-called "surveys' analysis" was submitted to eminent authorities for rechecking and is now practically complete and will be published shortly.

The second undertaking was to make a recheck of conditions in certain individual communities where earlier crime surveys had been completed. The object was, first, to find out just how much good a crime survey did, anyway; second, to determine what recommendations had been adopted; third, to find what the obstacles to proposed reforms had been. Tabular lists were prepared to check off each item that had been proposed for reform.

A third study dealt with federal procedure in prosecutions, undertaken to get comparable data with conditions in states and cities. An incidental comparison with English procedure has been made.

"Somebody has to have discretionary power in the course of a criminal trial," Mr. Lemann said in an interview here. "If not the prosecutor's office, then who shall have it? A wholesale reorganization of the prosecuting system may not in itself be the solution. Remember that the human element is still, and will be, the vital factor in determining the efficiency and honesty of the office, however organized. The public is answerable for the kind of men it puts into this office."

Summarizing the matter, Dean Pound's earlier statement still holds good:

"One cannot insist too strongly that the remedy is not more prosecutors or more patchwork tinkering along the lines of the past, but rather organization, permanence of tenure, unity and continuity of policy, and concentration of responsibility with commensurate power. Along with these must go a cutting off of the unnecessary steps in prosecuting and a pruning away of the excess of mitigating agencies which have accumulated in the course of legal history."

University to Grant 'World Affairs' Degrees

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Masters' and doctors' degrees in "international relations" are to be granted by the University of Chicago, according to announcement of Robert Maynard Hutchins, its president.

Formerly a person desiring an advanced degree as preparation for teaching, diplomacy or foreign trade was required to meet the requirements of a single social science department. Under the new plan he may carry on work in a dozen departments of the university and be examined in world affairs as such. The ruling becomes effective next autumn.

SCOT URGES PLAYING-FIELDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—That Scotland should have more playing-fields was urged by Sir Ian Colquhoun, at the 1930 annual dinner here of the Scottish Motor Trade Association. Playing-fields, gymnasia and the like would teach young men sportsmanship and would solve the "gang" problem, he declared.

EUROPE STEPS AHEAD DESPITE DISTURBANCES

(Continued from Page 1)

respective strength of their navies, but compromises are sought eagerly and generally the tone in which the controversies have been pursued has improved.

Poland Needs Guidance

Poland held elections which strengthened the hands of Pilsudski. Methods employed in the elections were bitterly criticised and more will be heard of them in the League of Nations. Yet there is no doubt that the Polish plebiscite in favor of Pilsudski corresponds to the nation's wishes and it should always be remembered that Poland, in its new form, is a young country, uneducated in the ways of democracy. It needs guidance in these early days of organization.

Austria, after a period of turmoil, appears to have regained political stability and extremists of the Heimwehr, encouraged by the Hitler triumph in Germany, found themselves unexpectedly repulsed at the polls. Hungary, too, behaved wisely in refusing to countenance the return of Prince Otto, who came of age. Rumania, with the restoration of King Carol, and disappearance of what was virtually the Bratianu "dynasty," should continue on a steady course. Czechoslovakia still enjoys the discreet leadership of President Masaryk, though there is talk of his early retirement.

King Boris of Bulgaria married an Italian princess, and it was hinted this was part of a diplomatic plot to give Italy leadership of the Balkans. The suggestion is, however, unsubstantial. It is true that Italy has made a pact with Turkey and with Greece, and that Greece in its turn has made a pact with Turkey. But Greece has made it clear it does not intend to be drawn into a quarrel with Jugoslavia, where King Alexander, acting as his own dictator, is endeavoring to weld together disparate elements. Generally the situation in the Balkans may be fairly described as promising.

In Spain there was an abortive attempt at revolution. It was suppressed, but it is clear that unless liberties are restored quickly, the position of King Alfonso is perilous. The revolution has, as it were, left its visiting card, and it will call again unless the people are given the opportunity of determining the constitution. France has been slightly disturbed by economic perturbations and by changes in government, but these disturbances are superficial. It remains fundamentally sound. Great Britain suffers from unemployment but there are signs of revival in the near future. Northern nations are happy in general. This doesn't apply, of course, to Russia, where events whose importance it is difficult to estimate, are taking place.

In general there is an apparent cleavage, which should not, however, be exaggerated, between those European countries which are satisfied with treaties as they stand, and those which demand their revision. Meanwhile the League of Nations has fashioned a preliminary scheme of disarmament, which contents no one, but which nevertheless indicates some progress, and holds out some hope for disarmament. In the course of the year, England, the United States and Japan agreed on a naval pact, sections of which France and Italy signed. Nine agrarian countries, some of them political rivals, took their stand on a common economic platform. In a sense this move was a step toward realization of a pan-European federation, much discussed during the year and again about to be discussed at Geneva.

On the whole, therefore, there is nothing to justify alarmist reports which have been prevalent. There is something to deplore, but there is much to welcome in the record of the year. There is a debit and credit side, but on the balance, the credit side wins.

RECOGNITION REFUSED TO ORELLANA REGIME

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American legation at Guatemala City, on instructions of the State Department, has informed the Guatemalan Government that the United States will not recognize the régime of President Orellana.

It was said on high authority that the disinclination to extend recognition to Guatemala was based on the terms of the treaty of 1923 which set forth the conditions under which new régimes in Central America may be recognized. The attitude of the State Department was asserted to be that the Orellana régime did not come into power under any constitutional provision allowing recognition under the terms of the treaty.

Franklin Lectures Given to Children

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—"The Scientific Experiments of Benjamin Franklin" was the subject of a series of children's lectures given this week at the Franklin Institute here under the auspices of the James Mapes Dodge Foundation.

Dr. E. E. Free of New York University lectured Dec. 20 on "Discovering Electricity," using the identical ball which Franklin employed and which is now preserved in the Franklin Institute. The youthful members of the audience were also allowed to attempt the removal of the crown from Franklin's "magic" picture of George III of England.

On Dec. 30 Dr. Free talked about "Taming Lightning," demonstrating his remarks with a model kite to show how Franklin made his famous discovery. The first workable electric motor and the lightning rod were also demonstrated.

"Satisfying Curiosity" was the subject of the last lecture, in which all of Franklin's other inventions were touched upon. For this purpose a Franklin stove was exhibited as well as the only known remaining model of the musical instrument invented and made by Franklin, called the "Armonica." Its music is produced by the use of a series of glass bowls which give off the notes of the scale when played.

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Attitude of Nations and of People Turning Constructively Toward Peace

World March Away From War Makes Remarkable Advance

Review of Progress Shows That, Although Thought of Strife Is Deep-Seated, Age-Old Beliefs Are Yielding to New Awakening

By WALTER VAN KIRK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Frank B. Kellogg, former United States Secretary of State, in receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for 1929, declared that the attainment of peace on earth was to be achieved gradually, not precipitously.

"It is not to be expected," he said, "that human nature will change in a day, nor that the age-old institution of war, recognized by international law as a sovereign right, will be instantaneously abolished, but the people of all nations should be encouraged by the great progress made in post-war years in the furtherance of international peace."

As Mr. Kellogg intimated, the attitudes of men and of governments are not changed overnight. Succeeding generations have been brought up on the theory that war is inevitable. This being true, nations have formulated their policies with the view of preparing themselves against the contingency of war. School children have been taught to believe that military conflict is the highest form of courage. War, not peace, has been embedded in the corporate thinking of humanity. International conflicts have been held to be the occasion for military action.

It is only within late years that the nations have considered the possibility of establishing an era of enduring peace. Only since the signing of the Armistice in 1918 have men seriously attacked the problem of war. The war machine, gathering momentum over a long period of centuries, cannot be brought to a standstill in a few short years.

The surprising thing about the peace movement is the extent to which it has already captured the imagination of the world. The progress achieved during the last 12 years in evolving a social order free from the threat of war has been nothing short of remarkable. Knowing this to be true, we may view the more troublesome events of the year with an abiding confidence that peace can and will be attained. In that confidence let us look for a moment at the darker side of the picture.

India has been a center of conflict. It was on Feb. 15 that the All-India National Congress encouraged its leaders to engage in a campaign for non-violent resistance to the British authorities. Shortly afterward, Mahatma Gandhi was arrested, due to his persistent violation of the Indian salt laws. Gandhi's arrest was followed by a series of uprisings in the neighborhood of Delhi, Calcutta, and Sholapur. In June, the long-awaited report of the Simon Commission was made public.

In November, the Round Table Conference, attended by British and Indian leaders, got under way in London. On the basis of the discussions thus far held, there would seem to be at least a reasonable likelihood that India will be given a constitution upon which it will be possible to build, in years to come, an Indian Government acceptable both to the natives and to the British.

Activity in China

China, during 1930, has been the theater of extensive military operations. President Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nanking Government; Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang commanded their respective armies to the field of conflict, and for a time it looked as though the civil war would go on interminably.

During these days foreign gunboats were used to protect foreigners, and the status of foreign powers in China once again became the subject of acrimonious debate. The Northern coalitionists were finally defeated, however, and the Nanking Government emerged victorious. A constructive program of political, social and economic reform has been set into motion by President Chiang Kai-shek, the one remaining obstacle being the suppression of the Communist wing of the Revolutionary Party.

Not in many years has there been, on the Western Continents, such a series of political disturbances as those which took place in South America and the Caribbean area during the year under review.

Cuba has been in a state of constant unrest, in protest against alleged dictatorial policies. The Presidents of Haiti and Santo Domingo have been obliged to surrender the reins of power. The Bolivian revolution reached its climax on June 29. Then came the downfall of Augusto B. Leguia, one-time President of Peru. There followed the revolutions in Argentina and Brazil, Hipolito Irigoyen being deposed in the former country and Washington Luis in the latter.

Speaking of the situation in Central and South America, we might well recall that the State Department of the United States early in the year published the so-called Clark Memorandum on the Monroe Doctrine. In this paper it was affirmed that the United States was not justified in intervening in the strictly domestic affairs of Latin-American countries, a right once claimed by President Roosevelt under the famous doctrine enunciated by President Monroe.

The Clark Memorandum states that the Monroe Doctrine "does not apply to purely inter-American relations. . . . Such arrangements as the United States has made, for example, with Cuba, Santo Domingo, Haiti and Nicaragua are not within the doctrine as it was announced by Monroe."

If the theories of procedure laid down in this paper are adhered to by the present and subsequent administrations at Washington there should be fewer occasions of misunderstanding between American states in the future than in the past. Here, too, should be mentioned the fact that President Hoover's Haitian Commission has recommended a program designed to restore to that country a constitutional system of government.

Palestine and Egypt

There has been trouble in Palestine and Egypt. The Permanent Mandates Commission of the League, in August, charged that the British Government had been lax in its treatment of the Arabs in Palestine. Incidentally, it is reassuring to observe that a League agency such as the Mandates Commission has come to the place where it makes bold to criticize the international policies of one of the great powers.

Not long after the report of this commission Lord Passfield issued a White Paper on Palestine in which it was anonunced that Jewish immigration would be reduced if such immigration prevented the Arab population "from obtaining the work necessary for its maintenance. . . ."

While the British Government has intimated a possible softening of the policies laid down in this paper, the issues thereby created have not been settled. Perhaps they will be in the year that lies ahead.

In Egypt, riots broke out in Alexandria on July 15, to be followed six days later by uprisings at Suez and Port Said. The British Government sent two warships to Alexandria but the disturbances were quelled without the intervention of outside forces.

The anti-religious campaign, carried on in Russia during the earlier months of the year, had in it repercussions of international mistrust and suspicion. It was only when Joseph Stalin, Secretary-General of the Russian Communist Party, on March 2, called for a policy of moderation with respect to the suppression of religion, that the situation eased a bit. This issue, however, might easily flare up again to harass the makers of peace. Russia's Five-Year Plan, which envisages the economic reconstruction of the land of the Soviets, continues to be a source of suspicion to the rest of the world.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made to boycott trade with the Soviet Government on the ground that the commodities of Russian industry are the products of "convict" or "forced and indentured" labor. In September the American Secretary of Agriculture made the charge that certain Soviet organizations were "dumping" wheat on the world's grain markets for the purpose of depressing still further the already falling price of this basic agricultural commodity.

This charge was quickly denied in Moscow, but the "dumping" controversy continued for many weeks. Nor has it entirely quieted down even yet. The world still awaits a satisfactory adjustment of the relations between the various nations and the Soviet régime.

Brighter Side of the Picture

How can it be said, in view of what has taken place in India, China, South America, Palestine, Egypt, and Russia, not to mention a large number of other areas of disturbance and turmoil that progress is being made toward achieving a state of world justice and peace?

Let it be reaffirmed that mankind "makes haste slowly" in the arduous task of laying aside the sword and in substituting pacific methods for the settlement of national and international controversies. Still another word uttered by Mr. Kellogg at Oslo, on Dec. 10, might well be recorded here.

"I find it very regrettable," he said, "that so many, including my own countrymen, still are predicting war and stating that Europe is preparing for such a conflict. Undoubtedly there are, especially in Europe, national jealousies and racial animosities, but the fact stands out that during the last 10 years European statesmen have been settling these difficulties with patience, their statesmanlike vision inspiring firm confidence in the future interest in peace." To these words should be added those uttered by President Hoover, who said in his Armistice Day address, "The promotion of peace and prevention of war, however, cannot rest upon the accomplishments of any one year. The outlook for peace is happier than for half a century; yet we cannot overlook the fact that nations in many ways are always potentially in conflict. There are not only the accumulated age-old controversies and ambitions which are alive with prejudice, emotion and passion but you may be assured that there will always be an unceasing crop of new controversies between nations."

Ample allowance having been made, therefore, for the controversies that not infrequently occur within and between nations, it may reasonably be affirmed that we have drawn appreciably nearer the goal of peace during the last 12 months.

Limitation of Armaments

Can anyone deny that mankind is slowly but surely emancipating itself from the menace of a competitive militarism. The truth of this is not immediately discernible. Nations are spending more on armaments today than at any period since the beginning of the World War. This is a disconcerting circumstance, especially in view of the fact that the allied powers, in the Versailles Treaty, stripped Germany of its military strength "in order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations."

The present-day military program of the nations is a hangover from the days when governments acted on the theory of national isolation in the formulation of policies having to do with military preparedness. The optimist, however, stakes his hopes on the policies that are just now coming into vogue among the nations, policies that will yield their fruits of peace in due time.

The League of Nations Preparatory Disarmament Commission has been wrestling with the problem of armaments. Now, after many years of labor, this commission, on Dec. 9, announced that it had completed a draft convention designed to limit the size and strength of national armaments by international agreement. As pointed out by Hugh Gibson, the American representative on the commission, the gains achieved in the draft convention are small by way of comparison with the objectives originally contemplated. But progress there has been. That is the important thing.

The draft treaty drawn up by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission includes, among other things, proposals for the regulation of conscripts, the limitation of land and sea and air armaments, the absolute outlawry of chemical warfare, and the establishment of a Permanent Disarmament Commission for the purpose of seeing to it that whatever agreements to disarm are finally adopted shall be scrupulously adhered to.

More important than all else, it has been agreed that a World Disarmament Conference is to be convened in the near future, probably in 1932. Never before have the nations, land and sea powers together, agreed to sit down at a common conference table, to discuss ways and means of limiting, and, if possible, of reducing the size of their respective military establishments. Surely history is in the making.

Limitation of Naval Armaments

With the world disarmament parley definitely projected for the near future, consideration should be given to the regional efforts already under way to limit naval armaments. The London Naval Conference, which opened in the capital city of the British Empire, on Jan. 21, gave proof to the world that armaments can be limited by international agreement. That conference, while not achieving the success hoped for, is to be regarded as one of the outstanding gains for peace during the year.

France and Italy have not yet composed their differences regarding the relative strength of their respective navies. A six-months naval holiday was agreed to as between these two countries in July, but no permanent settlement as to the future naval policies of Rome and Paris is yet in sight. Past negotiations have come to grief over the obstacle of parity.

Looking beyond this Franco-Italian dispute, we see the London Conference was not without its victories for peace. What were these victories? In the first place, the United States, Great Britain and Japan agreed not to build before 1936 the 26 battleships allowed for replacement by the Washington Treaty, negotiated at the Conference on Limitation of Armament, 1921-22. In other words, the naval building "holiday" in the construction of capital ships is to be continued. Millions of dollars are thereby saved. In the second place, these three nations agreed to scrap nine battleships: Great Britain, five; the United States, three, and Japan, one. In the third place, the strength of these three powers in cruisers, destroyers and submarines was definitely fixed by treaty stipulations. The limitation figures were fixed on disappointingly high levels, but they were fixed.

It is the opinion of President Hoover that "this relinquishment of competitive building among the three great naval powers, with its consequent contribution to the security of the world, is the greatest significance of this (London) treaty." The rivalry, suspicion, and ill will, the by-products of secret plans of naval strategy and of competitive building, have been made subject to the rule of reason. Moreover, it has been decided to hold another conference on the limitation of naval armaments in 1936.

With the proposed world disarmament parley in the offing, and with the naval powers scheduled to meet again five years hence, it may reasonably be concluded that some headway is being made in turning the nations into the pathways of peace.

Hoover Expresses Hope

In reflecting on the probable course of armaments in the days ahead, President Hoover has expressed the hope that "if the limitations now established can be maintained, we may look forward with assurance to the fact that future conferences will find it easier to bring about further steps in reduction." Incidentally, it should be recalled that Denmark, unwilling to wait for the negotiation of a world disarmament treaty, has already taken steps to lighten the burden of armaments heretofore resting upon the shoulders of the Danish people.

The Government of New Zealand, in the reorganization of its National Defense Act, has provided for drastic reductions in its territorial forces, and for the suspension, for a year at least, of compulsory military training. France, too, is considering the possibility of substituting a professional, or voluntary, force for her present conscript army.

Final ratification during the year of the so-called Young plan for the settlement of reparations has been a big step forward. Not that this problem has been wholly settled. It hasn't. But the coming into effect of the Young plan has eased the international economic situation to the extent of permitting the creditor and debtor nations making a dispassioned study of the economic requirements of peace.

Monthly payments of annuities are provided for in the Young plan. The question of deciding whether or not Germany at any time willfully defaults is placed within the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Bank for International Settlements provides for the financial as over against the political control of the problem of reparations.

Under the Young plan, Germany is required to pay for the first 37 years an average annuity of $473,700,000. The annual payments for the remaining 22 years are considerably less. These reparation charges against Germany are divided into postponable and nonpostponable annuities. In the event that Germany's economic life is seriously endangered, the German Government, by giving a 90-day notice, is to be given the right to suspend transfer for a two-year period.

It has been estimated that the present reparation charge represents about 3 per cent of the national income of Germany and approximately 10 per cent of the public income of the Reich, the states and the communes. It is provided, however, that payments delayed because of one moratorium must be settled before another moratorium is granted.

The International Bank

The purpose of the International Bank set up by the Young Plan and now in operation with its headquarters at Basle, Switzerland, is "to provide additional facilities for the international movement of funds and to afford a ready instrument for promoting international financial relations." The board of directors of this bank is representative of many nations. It is in fact, as well as in name, a world institution.

It may well be that the Bank for International Settlements may at some future time function for the solution of the world's financial problems, as the League of Nations now functions for the clearing up of political problems. Already, after a little more than a half year's existence, this institution has justified the high expectations of its founders. The Basle institution is now seeking a way to lend a helping hand for the relief of nations during periods of extraordinary economic depression. It is now proposed that the World Bank be used as an international clearing house, and that it be given the right to function as a stabilizer of currencies.

The year 1930 has witnessed, therefore, the emergence of an era of international banking coöperation.

The peace of humanity is being served by the closer integration of these business, industrial, and economic interests. It is clearer now than ever before that the world is an economic unit. This truth has not dawned as yet on the legislators responsible for tariff policies.

The Hawley-Smoot Tariff, adopted by the Senate on June 13, is a case in point. By that law new duties were laid upon 3218 articles imported into the United States, 887 items were revised upward. During the period when this tariff legislation was under discussion, 42 foreign governments and dependencies lodged protests at Washington against the contemplated raising of the American tariff wall. The Canadian election on July 28 resulted in the election of a government pledged to increase tariff schedules. In addition to Canada, Cuba, France, Italy, Mexico, Spain, Australia, and New Zealand have passed tariff laws which will have the effect of cutting down imports from the United States.

Progress in Other Fields

On the other hand, industrialists and economists of large vision are joining the ranks of the peacemakers. They see that war does not pay and that permanent peace can be attained only by removing the economic causes of war. That is why these men, under the authority of their respective governments, went to Geneva in 1927 to convene the World Economic Conference. The consultative committee set up by the conference is giving annual consideration to such issues as territorial and colonial expansion, trade, waterways, boundaries, ports, taxation, monopolies and markets.

A "Tariff Truce" conference was held in Geneva in the spring of 1930. This conference for concerted economic action was representative of 29 countries. Efforts were made to negotiate some sort of an agreement that would prohibit tariff increases, for a two-year period, above the level now existing in nations participating in the conference. The upshot of the conference clearly indicated that the European nations are not yet ready for a tariff truce of the character and duration contemplated by its conveners.

Even so, a convention was negotiated and designed to stabilize for one year the existing tariff situation among certain continental powers. If the terms of this convention are scrupulously adhered to, there will be fewer points of economic friction around the world than heretofore.

The Second Conference

The Second Conference With a View to Concerted Economic Action was convened at Geneva on Nov. 17. It was announced that the convention for a temporary truce negotiated at the first conference had been ratified by only nine powers. It was decided to postpone the time limit for such ratification until January, even though the temporary truce period expires on April 1. If additional ratifications are forthcoming it is not impossible that the tariff holiday may be continued another year. Progress in this direction must of necessity be made slowly, but it is gratifying that a number of powers are at least ready to address themselves to this problem. The need for such action is gradually being given international recognition. It remains only to find a formula of action acceptable to the various governments.

M. Briand's proposal for a United States of Europe points toward the closer economic integration of continental nations. Twenty-six European states, members of the League, were invited to comment on this proposal. It was suggested by M. Briand that progress toward economic union be "strictly determined by the question of security." While the League Assembly, at its September meeting, deferred action on this proposition, a strong influential committee was appointed to explore all of the possibilities and ramifications of a federalized Europe and report back to the League in 1931.

In the meantime, the question of economic coöperation among European nations has become the subject of animated discussion in the capital cities of the Continent. What was once a dream has become, during the year, a question of practical political and economic endeavor.

Many non-official organizations are steadily at work in an effort to achieve a condition of world-wide economic solidarity and to mobilize the business opinion of the world on behalf of peace. The International Chamber of Commerce is organized to represent all the economic factors of international business, including finance, industry, transportation and commerce; to ascertain and to express the considered judgment of those interested in international business; to secure effective and consistent action both in improving the conditions between nations and in applying solutions for international economic problems; and to encourage intercourse and better understanding between business men and business organizations of the various countries. Each year, this organization is making more evident this reaching out for an economic fraternalism. Still other organizations are seeking to reorganize the economic future of the nations on a coöperative basis.

League and Unemployment

The League of Nations, in keeping with this fundamental of international coöperation in the economic field, is tackling the unemployment problem. The September Assembly of the League voted to undertake a world-wide inquiry as to the causes of business depression. This project is to be pushed forward with the cooperation of the International Labor Office.

The present world-wide industrial crisis clearly proves that the major economic problems of humanity are international in character and can be solved only upon an international basis.

Owen D. Young, in an address before the Electric Light Association, concluded by saying:

"When our political policy in international affairs becomes coöperative in spirit, which need not involve us in entanglements or alliances; when our economic policy looks to the economic development of the world as a whole and the improvement of living standards everywhere; when our tariffs and our treaties are made to evidence this spirit (because we are under suspicion now); then we may hope for effective plans for farm relief, for reduction of our surplus of raw materials and manufactured goods, for relief of unemployment, and for—what is most important of all—a better spirit of all nations toward us and toward each other."

Nearly 18 months have elapsed since President Hoover, on July 24, 1929, solemnly declared the Paris Peace Pact for the renuciation of war to be in effect and binding upon all the signatory powers. Up to the present time, 58 nations have adhered to this pact, making it a practically universal renunciation of war.

The pact incorporates the principle of constitutionalism in the relations of nations. The doctrine of absolute sovereignty, as an attribute of nationalism, has been renounced. States no longer have the right, legally, to make war on one another.

Machinery for the Pact

Considerable discussion has lately been given to the question of supplementing the pact with the political machinery indispensable to the pacific settlement of international controversies. To this task the peacemakers of the world are now turning. The current discussion centers around the negotiation of a consultative treaty in which the nations signatory to the world peace pact would formally agree among themselves to consult with one another in the event of a threatened breach of the pact.

A multilateral consultative treaty, similar in nature to the Four-Power Pact of the Pacific, would in no way commit the signatory powers to a policy of military action against a warring nation. Such a treaty, on the other hand, would make it possible, in a time of international crisis, to mobilize the public opinion of the world on the side of peace.

M. Briand, during the progress of the London naval conference early in the year, informally raised the question of a consultative pact. His proposal was not followed up, inasmuch as action at that time might be construed as a gesture of political bargaining for the sake of getting a disarmament treaty. At the November meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission it was hinted that the negotiation of a consultative treaty might enhance the prospects for disarmament in the future. President Hoover, in his Armistice Day address, intimated that the peace pact might some day be implemented with a provision for international consultation whenever the peace of the world is threatened. Many people interested in the peace movement are of the opinion that the step immediately ahead is in the direction of a multilateral consultative pact.

The Permanent Court of International Justice is, of course, available to the nations for the peaceful settlement of international disputes of a juridical character. The statute of the Court has been changed to suit the demands laid down by the United States Senate as a condition to American mmebership in that body. Two separate treaties have been drawn up, the accession of the United States of America to the protocol of signature of the statute of the Court, and the protocol of revision of the statute.

Twenty-nine nations have now ratified the first of these protocols, and 32 nations the latter. Cuba, at Geneva, in September, withheld its assent from the latter of these two instruments. On Nov. 26, however, the Cuban Government deposited its ratification of the protocols at Geneva. The good will of the other nations toward the United States with regard to the Court was also manifested on Sept. 25 by the election of Mr. Kellogg as one of the 15 judges of this international tribunal.

Court Action Deferred

President Hoover, on Dec. 10, transmitted to the Senate the Court protocols, suggesting that consideration be given to this question "as soon as possible after the emergency relief and appropriation legislation has been disposed of." The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate voted on Dec. 17 to defer action on the Court until the convening of the new Congress a year hence. This action came as a distinct disappointment to the friends of the Court, not only in the United States, but elsewhere. It remains to be seen whether or not the American public will acquiesce in the decision arrived at by the Foreign Relations Committee.

While the United States halts on the threshold of the Court, other nations are signing the so-called "Optional Clause," providing for the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in legal disputes. Jugoslavia recently notified Geneva of its ratification of the "Optional Clause," making a total of 34 states now bound by this obligation to submit legal disputes to the Court.

With reference to the pacific settlement of international controversies, it should be kept in mind that agencies for arbitration, conciliation and mediation are constantly being developed. Here, again, considerable progress has been and is being made. Article XII of the League of Nations Covenant, in the nature of its commitments among the states members of the League, is the equivalent of 1485 two-nation arbitration treaties. The Bryan treaties, he innumerable arbitration treaties apart from the obligations implicit in the League Covenant, and the Locarno treaties are typical of the commitments in which the nations are gradually building up the institution of peaceful procedure.

In addition to all this, efforts are being made by the League's committee of experts for the progressive codification of international law and other official, semiofficial and voluntary groups of parliamentarians to codify the laws of the nations, thereby correcing the disorganization of the world at a very vital point.

Peace in Education

Constant emphasis has been given throughout the year, and for many years, to the educational requirements of peace. Not content to move in the groove of precedent, educators are now resolving to make history. They have grown weary of merely reciting the facts of yesterday. They are desirous now of molding the course of future events.

An indication of this new purpose is to be found in the resolution passed by the National Education Association at Columbus, O., in July, a resolution which reads, in part, as follows: "The association recommends that the Pact of Paris be taught in the schools and urges the universal observance of International Goodwill Day on May 18, the anniversary of the opening of the Hague Tribunal." This is a new and welcome note in education.

During January more than 100,000 students in more than 1200 American high schools enrolled for study of the Paris Peace Pact, its implications and the ways in which it may be made effective. Similar projects designed to stimulate a constructive interest in other phases of the peace movement have been under way in many educational institutions in the United States and elsewhere.

The churches, too, are continuing their crusade for a warless world. The now famous pronouncement of the 1930 Lambeth Conference reads: "When nations have solemnly bound themselves by treaty, covenant or pact for the pacific settlement of international disputes, the conferences holds that the Christian Church in every nation should refuse to countenance any war in regard to which the government of its own country has not declared its willingness to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration or conciliation." This document has been given wide attention and has had the effect of strengthening the determination of the church to bring the nations in line with the pacific policies enuncined by the pact.

Further Church Action

The World Alliance for International Friendship, at its Washington good will congress, in November, urged that the nations reduce armaments and that the world be organized for peace. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, at the annual meeting of its executive committee, in December, appealed to the Christian thinking people of the nation to support those policies that tended to create a world situation favorable to peace, such as American membership in the World Court; the reduction of armaments, and the negotiation of a multilateral consultative pact. The National Study Conference on the Churches and World Peace, at Evanston, last February, developed still further the peace education program that is presently to be incorporated in the teaching processes of many of the denominations. In other lands, federations of churches and organizations, such as the World's Student Christian Federation, and the Universal Christian Council on Life and Work, are adding the influence of their respective constituencies to the peace movement.

The constant emphasizing of the peace issue by these and other educational, religious, and social bodies has had the effect of stimulating interest among the people generally in the effort to rid the world of war. The cable signed by 1200 prominent Americans and addressed to the American delegation at the London naval conference, in support of a drastic reduction in naval armaments, is a case in point.

This intervention of the public in the shaping of international policies augurs well for the future. No longer will it be possible to cajole whole populations into an attitude of blind obedience to the short-sighted policies of politicians looking for trouble. This passion of the public for facts and for policies based on facts rather than on hearsay and political gossip cannot but insure a saner handling of world affairs. This, in turn, will considerably enhance the prospects for an enduring peace among the nations.

General Pact for the Renunciation of War

Signed at Paris, August 27, 1928

THE President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic,

Persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made . . . Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means . . . Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavor . . . Have decided to conclude a Treaty . . .

Article I

The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the name of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Article 2

The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

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HILDA BOEHM IN SEMIFINALS

Katherine Winthrop, Mary Whittemore and Mary Cutter Also Advance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass.—All of the top seeded players came through to the semifinal round on Dec. 31 in the United States girls' indoor tennis championship tournament being held on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. Two of these girls had to fight their way through three-set matches in order to advance.

Mary Cutter of Winchester, seeded No. 3, was forced to play a 10—8 set to take the lead. The work of winning the opening set proved so great that Miss Cutter was unable to hold the upper hand in the second, which she lost at 6—1, but the third set found her back in form. She took the deciding set with the loss of only two games.

Hilda Boehm of Malden, seeded No. 1, had an interesting baseline duel with Marian Wood of Brookline, but she held the upper hand throughout. Many of the games, especially in the second set, went to deuce. The score was 6—3, 6—2.

Mary Whittemore of Dublin, N. H., seeded No. 2, stroked her way to victory over Helen M. Boehm, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4. Miss Whittemore, a lefthander, was severe in her stroking and showed a strong and fast service.

The other match Dec. 31 brought victory to Katherine Winthrop, seeded No. 4, who defeated the Winnetka (Ill.) girl, Helen Fulton, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3.

In one of the late matches played Dec. 30 Helen M. Boehm of Malden sprang a surprise when she eliminated the only Palfrey threat in the tournament this year, Joanna, who was runner-up to Sarah H. Palfrey for the title last year. Helen Boehm was not seeded while Joanna Palfrey was rated at No. 6.

Helen Fulton, seeded No. 8, was given quite a battle Dec. 30 before she could win from Betty Proctor of Winchester. The match went to three sets, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3. This was Miss Proctor's second three-set match of the day and the strain proved too much for her.

Doubles started on the afternoon of Dec. 30 with one match, the Misses Helen Jones, Phillips Beach, and Virginia Arnold, Brighton, winning from Deborah Gilbert, Winchester, and Martha Boyden, Boston, 6—2, 6—2. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Second Round

Helen M. Boehm, Malden, defeated Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, 6—2, 6—3.

Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., defeated Betty Procter, Winchester, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

Mary Cutter, Winchester, defeated Sally Jones, Brookline, 6—1, 6—1.

Quarterfinal Round

Mary Cutter, Winchester, defeated Helen Jones, Phillips Beach, 10—8, 1—6, 6—2.

Katherine Winthrop, Chestnut Hill, defeated Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., 6—2, 6—3.

Hilda Boehm, Malden, defeated Marian Wood, Brookline, 6—3, 6—2.

Mary Whittemore, Dublin, N. H., defeated Helen M. Boehm, Malden, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

DOUBLES—First Round

Helen Jones, Phillips Beach, and Virginia Arnold, Brighton, defeated Deborah Gilbert, Winchester, and Martha Boyden, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

Chicago and Tulsa Win League Games

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	11	0	5	39	22	20
Tulsa	9	1	4	49	29	18
Minneapolis	8	1	4	23	24	16
Duluth	7	0	6	25	23	14
Kansas City	3	1	5	13	15	6
Buffalo	2	1	6	16	26	4
St. Louis	0	0	9	14	40	0

RESULT DEC. 30

Chicago 3, Buffalo 2.
Tulsa 1, Kansas City 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Chicago defeated Buffalo by a score of 3 to 2 in an American Hockey League game here Dec. 30.

Buffalo scored in the first period shortly after two minutes of play, an unassisted goal by Contant, but Chicago came back with a heavy rally to score three goals before the opening period closed. Brydson made the first on a pass from Taylor in 3m. 12s. of play. Taylor scored shortly after on a pass from MacFayden and this same player made the third goal for the visitors on an unassisted play after 6m. 18s. of play.

Buffalo's second score came in the third period, after both teams failed to score in the second. It was another lone goal by Contant, after 16m. 2s. of play. Timmins, Chicago goalie, kept Buffalo from tying the score by stopping the many attacks of the opposing forwards.

CHICAGO		BUFFALO
Burns, MacFayden	lw-rw	Morrison, Bouchard
Denneny, McKenzie	c-c	Thorstienson, Mills
Brydson, Wiseman	rw-lw	Desy, Heyd
Taylor, Clayton	ld-rd	Contant, St. John
Mulligan, Burland, Headley	rd-ld	Oatman, Goheen
Timmins	g	Starz

Score—Chicago 3, Buffalo 2. Goals—Brydson, Taylor, MacFayden for Chicago; Contant 2 for Buffalo. Assists—Taylor, MacFayden for Chicago. Referee—Dr. Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—A spectacular goal by Gus Marker within the first four minutes of play, Dec. 30, gave Tulsa a 1-to-0 victory over Kansas City in the first of a two-game American Hockey League series here. The triumph handed the home team undisputed possession of second place in the league standings.

Marker scored on a rebound off Bob Trapp's rifle-like shot. The Oilers held upper hand throughout the contest. The summary:

TULSA		KANSAS CITY
Laflrance, Moffatt	lw-rw	Dunfield, McCormick
Keats, Sheppard	c-c	Mitchell, Campbell
Marker, Sheppard	rw-lw	Scott, Ranger, Healy, Goodman
Trapp, Williams	ld-rd	McLeod, Jagunich
Hansen, rd	ld	Halderson
McCusker, g	g	Byrne

Score—Tulsa 1, Kansas City 0. Goal—Marker for Tulsa. Time—Three 20m. periods. Referee—Bill O'Hara.

LAURI AND CHURCH WIN

NEW YORK (AP)—Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn and Arthur Church of Yonkers, N. Y., registered victories in the interstate pocket billiards championship tournament here Dec. 30. Lauri defeated Charles Harmon of Brooklyn, 125 to 107 in 17 innings. His high run was 37, harmon's 87. Church upset Charles Seabeck of Boston, 125 to 75 in 25 innings. Church had a high run of 33, Seabeck one of 15. In the night game, Joseph Proscilla of Gloversville, N. Y., defeated Bennie Allen of Kansas City, 125 to 108, in 26 innings. Proscilla's high run was 23, Allen's 17.

COLLEGE CHESS RESULT

Columbia 3½, Dartmouth ½.

Dr. C. W. Kennedy Frames New Code for College Football

Proposes Shorter Schedules, Elimination of Early Fall and Spring Practice and Return of Authority to the Players

NEW YORK (AP)—A shortening of football schedules, elimination of early fall and spring practice, and a return of authority to the player was recommended to the National Collegiate Athletic Association Dec. 31 by Dr. Charles W. Kennedy of Princeton, its president, in a code he has framed.

"To all friends of football who properly believe in the potential value inherent in that fine game," Dr. Kennedy said in his annual address, "I would recommend, so soon as existing scheduled engagements permit, the most careful consideration of the following principles for application in the scheduling of intercollegiate football games:

"1. A reduction in the length of football schedules to not more than five or six games.

"2. The scheduling of these games (and with the diminished number this would be possible) so that the first game shall be played sufficiently after the opening of college not to require the beginning of football training in August or early September.

"3. The scheduling of these games so far as possible with institutions of similar standards, ideals and educational purposes.

"4. The scheduling of these games with institutions with which there exists a natural, friendly and often traditional basis of rivalry.

"5. The scheduling of these games as far as possible with institutions of similar size and geographical propinquity.

"6. The scheduling of these games to be played on home grounds in an atmosphere of friendship and hospitality.

"7. The scheduling of all intercollegiate games with recognition that sports exist for the undergraduates and that their desires and point of view should receive adequate and effective representation in all athletic councils.

"8. The elimination of spring football practice.

"To all friends of football I recommend consideration of the following principles for application in administration of the sport:

"1. An administration of the game that recognizes the authority and prestige of the undergraduate captain and under him the initiative and independence of the undergraduate players.

"2. An adjustment of the duties and authority of the coach that will make him a teacher, a counselor and a friend, but not a ringmaster.

"I am aware that the program I have outlined probably would result in a reduction of the gate receipts of football and that, in the average case, the money accuring from football supports all college sports. But if the things I have discussed in football are wrong, the fact that it contributes to the support of other teams cannot be used to justify that wrong."

Dr. Kennedy, referring to the criticism of the sport, said he believed the game was "one of the fine games of amateur sport."

N. C. A. A. 25 Years Old

"But there has developed around the game itself parasitical growths," he continued, "conditions of over-extended schedules, over-extended training periods, over-extended travel, unnatural rivalries and undue influence of the coach."

The N. C. A. A. was born 25 years ago of a movement to purge football of "evils which at that time seriously threatened to bring about a discontinuance of the game," Dr. Kennedy said, "and the members of the association can do no greater service to college sport than to meet this new challenge as effectively as the old was met."

Dr. Kennedy's proposals are along the same lines as those adopted unanimously Monday by the American Football Coaches Association, and stand as an earnest of the serious way in which the coaches, the graduate managers and the athletic directors are moving to correct from within certain admitted evils which have brought criticism from without.

Vice-presidents of the association, reporting on the year just past in their respective districts, painted a more rosy picture, in the main, than did Dr. Kennedy, and found less to criticize. The general tenor of their reports was that of Dean S. V. Sanford of the University of Georgia, who said that much criticism he had heard and read was inaccurate and "half-baked" and that, as to the sport itself, "it has been a most pleasant year."

Leaders of thought in intercollegiate athletics, many of them grown gray in the service of sportsmanship, reported to the association Dec. 30 that they found little wrong during 1930 either with the games as they are played or the rules that govern them.

There were a few dissenting voices, but in the main the faculty representatives, the physical directors, the graduate managers, found less to criticize in football and other intercollegiate athletic endeavor than did the football coaches themselves, who gave recognition in their convention Dec. 29 to the cry of over-emphasis and adopted resolutions tending to answer such criticism.

Faculty representatives from the eight districts of the N. C. A. A. were almost unanimous in praising the conduct of athletics in their territories.

A Most Pleasant Year

"It has been a most pleasant year, with a marked tendency on the part of institutions toward maintaining their athletic activities on a high plane and making efficient use of sports for character building," reported Dean S. V. Sanford, of the University of Georgia, representative of the Third District. Further along he said: "It is unfortunate that at the present time so many half-baked statements are appearing indicting college sports. Too often these statements are based upon current rumors and not upon facts."

Several of the district leaders reported an increase in interest in intramural sports in their localities.

"One institution reported there was much more interest in intramural baseball games than in intercollegiate baseball games," Prof. A. D. Penick, of the University of Texas, reported. Then he added: "If it were not for the large financial investment which we now have in our intercollegiate athletics, many schools would, even now, be easily persuaded to have only intramural activities. How our problems would disappear!"

E. K. Hall, chairman of the football rules committee, sounded the keynote of the rule makers in his report, in which he said: "It is their (the committee's) belief that the period of real changes in the rules—and by that I mean changes that materially affect the style or nature of the play—is for the time being, at least, at an end."

The baseball rules committee, the swimming rules committee, the track rules committee all adopted practically the same attitude. The hockey rules committee, reporting on certain rules such as the one allowing off-side passing in the center zone, said further study and observation would be needed to give a decision on the benefit of the changes, although believing the off-side pass had proved successful.

There were meetings all over the Hotel Astor of physical education directors, and three N. C. A. A. sport forums were held, while various rules committees polished up their reports in a number of private sessions. The N. C. A. A. executive council received the reports of the various district leaders and the rules committees.

One of the day's by-products was the setting of March 27 and 28 as the dates for the N. C. A. A. swimming championships, which probably will be held either at Ohio State University or at the Lake Shore A. C. in Chicago, under the auspices of Northwestern University. The University of Texas wanted the meet, but it was decided Austin was a little too far away to attract a representative gathering.

Miss Mealing Sets Backstroke Mark

By the Associated Press

Sydney, Australia

MISS BONNIE MEALING, who represented Australia at the 1923 Olympic Games, established what is claimed to be a world's record for the 150-yard backstroke, swimming the distance in 1m. 54 3-5s. at Cogee Baths Dec. 31.

The American record for women of 1m. 56 4-5s. was established by Sybil Bauer of Northwestern University in 1923. Miss King, of Great Britain is credited with the world's best time for women, covering the distance in 1m. 57 2-5s. in 1928.

SPRINGFIELD RUN OF VICTORIES OVER

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	13	0	1	64	25	26
Providence	7	3	4	41	29	17
Philadelphia	5	1	9	28	42	11
New Haven	2	2	10	25	52	6
Boston	5	0	10	38	48	10

RESULT DEC. 30

Philadelphia 2, Springfield 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—It remained for the Philadelphia Arrows to snap the long winning streak of the Springfield Indians in the Canadian-American Hockey League by beating the pace setters, 2 to 1 at Arena, Dec. 30. More than 4000 persons saw the Indians drop their first game after piling up 13 in a row. The victory lifted the Arrows to third place.

A spectacular side shot by Anderson broke a 1-to-1 tie less than four minutes after the final period was under way. Neither team was able to score in the first period, but Hudson, on an assist from Andrews, tallied right after the second period started and Heller tied up the match with a hard-hit drive about 12 feet from the net with less than a minute remaining in the second period. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA		SPRINGFIELD
Hudson, King, Conroy	lw	rw, Dillon, Saunders
Andrews, Anderson, Garrett	c	c, Heller, Maracle
Buckley, Elliott, Bradley	rw	lw, Heximer, Benson
Nichols, Paulhus	ld	rd, Siebert
Coutier	rd	ld, Callighen
Roberts	g	g, Moore

Score—Philadelphia 2, Springfield 1. Goals—Hudson and Anderson for Philadelphia; Heller for Springfield. Assists—Andrews for Philadelphia. Referees—W. J. Stewart and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

THIRD CONSECUTIVE VICTORY FOR HUSKIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—In a game that saw the score tied five times and a five-minute overtime period necessary to settle the contest, the University of Washington basketball five won its third consecutive victory over the University of Nebraska, Dec. 30, by a score of 38 to 32.

The game was the last in a three-game intersectional series between the two universities. Washington had won both previous games by the close scores of 41 to 38 and 27 to 24.

The final game was remarkable for the close checking throughout. In the first five minutes of play the score was tied three times, then Washington forged ahead to hold a 13-to-5 lead.

At the opening of the half Nebraska forged gradually ahead, with Leonard Conklin '31, forward, scoring continually. Washington overtook the Cornhuskers at 27—all, with four minutes of play remaining, but the rally was fruitless when the game ended in a 30—all tie. In the five-minute overtime, Washington's strong offense drove their score up eight points, while Nebraska had to be content with one field goal by Conklin. The summary:

WASHINGTON		NEBRASKA
Swygard, lf	rg	Hokuf
Fuller, Perry, rf	lg	Koster, Stipsky
Swanson, c	c	Maclay
Cairney, lg	rf	Conklin, Fisk, Davidson
West, rg	lf	Mauch, Fisher

Score—University of Washington 38, University of Nebraska 32. Goals from floor—Swygard 8, Swanson 3, West 2, Cairney, Fuller, Perry for Washington; Conklin 8, Hokuf 4, Maclay 2, Mauch, Koster for Nebraska. Goals from foul—Swanson 3, Fuller, Swygard, West for Washington; Conklin 3, Mauch, Hokuf, Stipsky for Nebraska. Referee—Stanley Riddle. Umpire—Robert Morris.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Brigham Young 38, Chicago 35.
Columbus K. of C. 29, Georgia Tech 24.
Henry 50, Colorado S. T. 29.
John Carroll 39, Bliss 33.
Johnson Pain 20, Iowa Wesleyan 28.
Kansas 47, Kansas Wesleyan 15.
Marquette 16, Wisconsin 14.
Notre Dame 24, Illinois Wesleyan 17.
Pittsburgh 34, Purdue 22.
Princeton 36, Cooper 18.
Rice 41, Bradley 40.
Southwestern O. T. 45, McMurry College 29.
St. John's 26, Georgetown 19.
Texas Christian 23, Simmons 15.
Washington 38, Nebraska 32.
Wittenberg 24, Lehigh 23.

DANNY MACFAYDEN SIGNS

President J. A. R. Quinn of the Boston Red Sox announced on Dec. 30 that Danny MacFayden, right-handed pitcher, had signed his contract for the 1931 season. The terms were not announced.

NEW CHAMPION TO BE CROWNED

William Jacobs, Junior Tennis Titleholder, Forced Out by Donovan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A new United States junior indoor champion will be crowned for 1930, as the result of the quarterfinal round of the United States junior and boys' indoor tennis singles championship, Dec. 30, at the Seventh Regiment Armory. William Jacobs, of Baltimore and the University of Pittsburgh, was defeated by E. Ramey Donovan, of Fordham Preparatory School, New York, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4. The winner is a protégé of Vincent Richards, who watched his pupil from the gallery in this, the first outstanding achievement of his career.

New York schoolboys enjoyed a field day Dec. 30, as in addition to Donovan, Mark Hecht, of De Witt Clinton High School, among the juniors, and Sidney Weinstein and Joseph Abrams, of the same school, as well as Abraham Shapiro, of Far Rockaway High School, in the boys' singles, are among the survivors. The chief exception was the victory of Robert O. Bacon Jr., of the New Preparatory School, of Cambridge, Mass., over Richard Downing, of Jamaica High School, as well as the success of Bernard Friedman, of West Philadelphia High School, over Kendall H. Cram, of Nashville. The fourth survivor among the boys is a suburbanite, Philip W. Osborne, of Tenafly, N. J., who won over Jack Behr, of Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn.

Steadiness, or the new game, as modeled on the play of Cochet and Lacoste, was the prevailing factor in the victories. Mecht, well trained by Ernest Kuhn, was the most conspicuous in this respect. His opponent, Ray Palmer Jr., of Mercersburg, was forced to depart from his vigorous net play by the tactics of the local boy, and only occasionally was able to obtain a commanding position at the net, notably at the beginning of the second set, when he took two games in a row without the loss of a point. But sharpshooting from backcourt by Hecht gave him the final victory by a score of 6—3, 6—3. Friedman was also superior in this respect over Kendall Cram, and won by a score of 6—4, 6—4.

Bacon was slow in hitting his stride, losing the first four games to Downing, but with the middle of the second set found his powerful strokes slowing down the shots of the Jamaica youth, and commanded the situation from that time, though he was at least a dozen times at match point before he could put over the final shot, and it was an error on the part of Downing that finally ended the struggle, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

The balance of the day was devoted to doubles, with both the junior and boys' events brought down to four teams. The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR AND BOYS' TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—JUNIOR SINGLES—Sixth Round

E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham Preparatory, defeated William Jacobs, University of Pittsburgh, 6—3, 6—4.

Mark Hecht, De Witt Clinton High, defeated Ray Palmer Jr., Mercersburg, 6—3, 6—3.

Robert O. Bacon Jr., New Preparatory, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Richard Downing, Jamaica High, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Bernard Friedman, West Philadelphia High, defeated Kendall H. Cram, Nashville, Tenn., 6—4, 6—4.

BOYS' SINGLES—Fifth Round

Philip W. Osborne, Tenafly High, defeated Jack Behr, Erasmus Hall, 6—4, 6—4.

Sidney Weinstein, De Witt Clinton High, defeated Alfred L. Jarvis, Hackley, 6—4, 7—5.

Joseph Abrams, De Witt Clinton High, defeated N. J. Freudenheim, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 6—1, 6—2.

Abraham Shapiro, Far Rockaway, defeated Richard Clements, Choate, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—Second Round

William Jacobs and Emanuel Farber defeated W. S. Kilbourne and C. L. Du Val, 6—2, 6—0.

Emanuel Albano and Ernest Kozlan defeated Jules Bromberg and William Zimmerman, 6—4, 11—9.

N. T. Winthrop and S. G. Haskins defeated Allen Reynolds and John Gray, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4.

S. E. Davenport and Giles Verstraten won from A. D. Basin and David Unterberg by default.

Philip J. Kresky and George Kaplan defeated J. N. Anderson Jr. and Edwin Ashton, 6—1, 4—6, 7—5.

Elias Echoen and Seymour Hanfling won from Norcross Tilney and C. D. Hollister by default.

Morris Adelstein and Sidney Seligson defeated Francis Broida and H. W. Rigby, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Third Round

Jacobs and Farber defeated William Herbst and G. A. Harris Jr., 6—0, 6—3.

Albano and Kozlan defeated Winthrop and Haskins, 6—3, 14—12.

Davenport and Verstraten defeated Kresky and Kaplan, 6—3, 6—0.

Schoen and Hanfling defeated P. H. Jacobson and Emanuel Klauser, 6—2, 6—0.

Mark Hecht and Alfred Oshinsky defeated Richard Downing and Ray Palmer Jr., 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Adelsberg and Seligson defeated Alfred Alter and Daniel Freedman, 7—5, 6—3.

Kendall H. Cram and Frank H. Shore defeated Alvin Stiles and Emanuel Morris, 6—0, 6—2.

John Nogrady and Leo Lerner defeated Paul Rittenhouse and Jack Semler, 6—3, 6—4.

Fourth Round

Jacobs and Farber defeated Albano and Kozlan, 6—2, 6—1.

Davenport and Verstraten defeated Schoen and Hanfling, 6—3, 6—3.

Adelsberg and Seligson defeated Hecht and Oshinsky, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

[illegible] and Shore defeated Nogrady and Lerner, 6—1, 6—3.

BOYS' DOUBLES—Second Round

Richard Clements and Jack Bitner defeated Joseph Barsa and Philip Mohan, 6—0, 6—0.

Sidney Fried and L. D. Ribner defeated R. W. Gilder and R. S. Parker, 6—4, 8—6.

Third Round

Joseph Abrams and N. J. Preudenheim defeated Sidney Amtman and Bernard Glickman, 6—1, 6—1.

Jack Salter and William E. Austin won from Richard Clements and Jack Bitner by default.

Fried and Ribner defeated Joseph Feldman and William Zechnowitz, 6—2, 6—3.

William H. Gilpatric and Eugene Sullivan Jr. defeated Bradley O. Potter and W. V. Winslow Jr., 14—12, 5—7, 6—3.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Stratford	1	0	0	4	2	2
Galt	1	0	0	6	2	2
Guelph	1	0	0	2	1	2
Kitchener	0	1	2	2	6	0
Niagara F.	0	0	1	2	4	0
Oshawa	0	0	1	1	2	0

RESULTS DEC. 29

Galt 6, Kitchener 2.
Stratford 4, Niagara Falls 2.
Guelph 3, Oshawa 1.

ROWLAND PURCHASES READING

CHICAGO (AP)—Clarence H. Rowland, former manager of the Chicago White Sox and later an American League umpire, concluded the deal for the purchase of the Reading (Pa.) club of the International League Dec. 30. The transaction will be closed Dec. 31 with the signing of the agreement, William L. Veeck, president of the Chicago Cubs, owners of the Reading team, said. The Cubs operated this ball team as a farm.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Harvard 7, Michigan 0.
Manitoba 5, Minnesota 2.
Williams 4, West Point 2.

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONS FOR THE YEAR 1930

Archery

Men, Russell Hoogerhyde, Coldwater, Mich.
Women, Mrs. Audrey Grubbs, Los Angeles, Calif.
Men's team, Santa Monica, Calif.
Women's team, Lincoln Park Archers, Chicago

Athletics

A. A. U., senior team, Los Angeles A. C.
A. A. U., junior team, Olympic Club, San Francisco
A. A. U., senior team, indoor, Illinois A. C.
A. A. U., women's team, Illinois W. A. C.
A. A. U., women's team, indoor, Millrose A. A.
I. C. A. A. A. A., Southern California
I. C. A. A. A. A., indoor, Cornell and Pennsylvania
Western Conference, Michigan
Western Conference, indoor, Wisconsin
New England I. A. A., Maine
"Big Six" Conference, Kansas
"Big Six" Conference, indoor, Nebraska
Missouri Valley Conference, Grinnell
Missouri Valley Conference, indoor, Grinnell
Pacific Coast Conference (Southern Division), Southern California
Pacific Coast Conference (Northern Division), Washington
Southern Conference, North Carolina
National Collegiate, Southern California
Y. M. C. A., Boston
National Interscholastic, Froebel H. S., Gary, Ind.

A. A. U. INDIVIDUAL

100-yard dash, E. T. Tolan Jr., University of Michigan
220-yard dash, George S. Simpson, Ohio State University
440-yard dash, V. E. Williams, Los Angeles A. C.
880-yard run, E. B. Genung, Washington A. C.
One-mile run, R. M. Conger, Illinois A. C.
Six-mile run, Louis Gregory, St. Joseph's C. C.
Two-mile steeplechase, Joseph P. McCluskey, Fordham Univ.
120-yard high hurdles, S. E. Anderson, Washington A. C.
220-yard low hurdles, Robert Maxwell, Los Angeles A. C.
440-yard low hurdles, Richard Pomeroy, Los Angeles A. C.
10-mile run, Augustus Moore, Brooklyn Harriers
15-mile run, William Agee, Baltimore
20-mile run, Fred Ward Jr., Millrose A. A.
Three-mile walk, Harry Hinkel, Los Angeles A. C.
7-mile walk, C. Cleman, Central Walkers, Canada
50,000-meter walk, Henry Cleman, Toronto
Running high jump, A. B. Burg, Illinois A. C.
Running broad jump, A. H. Bates, Meadowbrook Club
Running hop, step and jump, Levi Casey, Illinois A. C.
Pole vault, F. H. Sturdy, Los Angeles A. C.
16-pound shotput, H. H. Brix, Los Angeles A. C.
16-pound hammer throw, N. G. Wright, New York A. C.
56-pound weight, L. B. Sexton, New York A. C.
Discus throw, Paul B. Jessup, Washington A. C.
Javelin throw, James Demers, Los Angeles A. C.
Decathlon, Wilson Charles, Haskell Indian School
Pentathlon, B. E. Berlinger, Penn. A. C.
Marathon, Karl Koski, Finnish-American A. C., New York
A. A. U. relays team, Denver A. C.
440-yard relay, Los Angeles A. C.
880-yard relay, Los Angeles A. C.
One-mile relay, Boston A. A.
Two-mile relay, Pennsylvania Railroad A. A., Pittsburgh
Four-mile relay, Pittsburgh A. A.

A. A. U., INDOOR, INDIVIDUAL

60-yard dash, Chester Bowman, Newark A. C.
300-yard dash, John Lewis, Detroit City College
800-yard run, Philip Edwards, Hamilton (Ont.) Olympic Club
1000-yard run, Dr. Paul Martin, Switzerland
Two-mile run, Joseph P. McCluskey, Fordham University
70-yard hurdles, L. H. Sentman Jr., University of Illinois
One-mile walk, Michael Pecora, Central Y. M. C. A., New York
1⅛-miles medley relay, New York University (John Trachy, S. H. Furth, M. C. Demler, J. H. Hickey).
Running high jump, A. B. Burg, Illinois A. C.
Pole vault, F. H. Sturdy, Los Angeles A. C.
16-pound shotput, H. H. Brix, Los Angeles A. C.
Standing broad jump, William Werner, Greenwood Track Club
Standing high jump, H. M. Osborn, Illinois A. C.
Two-mile steeplechase, Hans Assert, New York

A. A. U., WOMEN, INDIVIDUAL

50-yard dash, Mary L. Carew, Medford (Mass.) G. C.
100-yard dash, Stella M. Walsh, New York Central R. R., Cleveland
220-yard dash, Stella M. Walsh, New York Central R. R., Cleveland
80-meter hurdles, Evelyn Hall, Illinois W. A. C.
440-yard relay, Millrose A. A., New York
Running high jump, Jean Shiley, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia
Running broad jump, Stella M. Walsh, New York Central R. R., Cleveland
Baseball throw, Mildred Didrickson, Employers C. C., Dallas
8-pound shotput, Rena J. MacDonald Boston S. A.
Discus throw, Evelyn Parrar, Illinois W. A. C.
Throwing javelin, Mildred Didrickson, Employers C. C., Dallas

A. A. U., WOMEN, INDIVIDUAL, INDOOR

40-yard dash, Mary L. Carew, Medford (Mass.) G. C.
220-yard dash, Stella M. Walsh, New York Central R. R., Cleveland
50-yard hurdles, Catherine M. Donovan, Prudential I. C. A. A.
Standing broad jump, Katherine R. Mearis, Watertown, Mass.
Running high jump, Jean Shiley, Meadowbrook Club
8-pound shotput, Rena J. MacDonald, Boston S. A.
440-yard relay, Millrose A. A.
Basketball throw, Gertrude Mayer, Millrose A. A.

Automobiles

Speedway championship, William Arnold, Chicago
500-mile sweepstakes, William Arnold, Chicago

Baseball

American, Philadelphia
National, St. Louis
World Series, Philadelphia Americans
National League batsman, W. H. Terry, New York
American League batsman, A. H. Simmons, Philadelphia
National Baseball Federation, Beibler Tailors, Cincinnati
Eastern Intercollegiate, Dartmouth
Western Conference, Wisconsin
"Big Six" Conference, Oklahoma-Kansas State
Pacific Coast Conference (Northern), Washington
Pacific Coast Conference (Southern), California
Southern Conference, Alabama

Basketball

A. A. U., Henry Clothier A. A., Wichita, Kan.
A. A. U., women's, The Sunoco Oilers, Dallas
Eastern Intercollegiate, Columbia
Western Conference, Purdue
Southern Conference, Alabama
Southern I. A. A., Southwestern Louisiana Institute
"Big Six" Conference, Missouri
Rocky Mountain Conference, Utah Aggies
Southwestern Conference, Arkansas
Missouri Valley Conference, Creighton
Pacific Coast Conference, Southern California
Interscholastic, Athens (Tex.) H. S.
Y. M. C. A., Rahway, N. J.

Billiards

18.2 balkline amateur, E. T. Appleby, New York
Pacific Coast, M. C. Wallgren, Everett, Wash.
Southeastern, R. S. Tate, Nashville
Rocky Mountain, E. W. Chesowith, Salt Lake City
Southwestern, H. T. Caley, Tulsa, Okla.
Western, J. J. Peabody, Chicago
18.2 balkline professional, Jacob Schaefer, Chicago
18.1 balkline professional, Welker Cochran, Hollywood, Calif.
Three-cushion amateur, Robert B. Harper, Denver
Pacific Coast, Joseph Hall, San Francisco
Southeastern, Bernard Pritz, Nashville
Rocky Mountain, Robert B. Harper, Denver
Southwestern, J. H. Toledano, New Orleans
New England, Ervin D. Tucker, Dedham, Mass.
Three-cushion professional, J. M. Layton, St. Louis
Pocket professional, Erwin Rudolph, Chicago
Pocket junior amateur, Robert Moore, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Bowling (A. B. C.)

Singles, Lawrence Shotwell, Covington, Ky.
Doubles, James J. Divine and Garry E. Houp, Beloit
All-events, George E. Morrison, Chicago
Five-man team, David Graff & Sons, Kalamazoo
(T. W. Forster, H. N. Spalsburry, A. E. Green, H. A. Fenstermaker, Peter Miller)
Women' singles, Mrs. Anita Rump, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Women's doubles, Mrs. Alma Trettin and Mrs. Marie Warmbier, Chicago
Women's all-events, Mrs. Selva Twyford, Chicago
Five-woman team, Finucane Ladies, Chicago

Checkers

National, Asa Long, Toledo

Chess

H-Y-P-D League, Harvard
Intercollegiate individual, Martin C. Stark, Harvard
Professional, F. J. Marshall, New York

Court Tennis

Singles, Lord Aberdare, England
Doubles, George W. Wightman and Francis P. Frazier, Boston T. & R. Club
Professional, Pierre Etchebaster, France

Cross-Country

A. A. U., senior, W. C. Zepp, Dorchester Club
A. A. U., senior team, Millrose A. C.
A. A. U., junior, Andrew Lewis, Detroit Y. M. C. A.
A. A. U., junior team, Detroit Y. M. C. A.
Intercollegiate, individual, Clark S. Chamberlain, Michigan State College
Intercollegiate, team, Pennsylvania State College
Western Conference, individual, Louis Gregory, Indiana
Western Conference, team, Indiana
Southern Conference, Alabama P. I.

Cycling

Professional sprinting, Cecil Walker, Australia
Professional motor-paced, Franco Giorgetti
Amateur, track, Dominick Tuccillo, New York
Amateur, road, Robert Thomas, Kenosha, Wis.
Junior, amateur, George Thomas Jr., Kenosha, Wis.

Fencing

Foils, individual, Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N.
Foils, open, Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N.
Foils, team, Boston A. A. (J. L. Levis, E. H. Lane, E. L. Lane)
Foils, junior, Gerald I. Cetrulo, U. S. Sanford Saltus Club, New York
Foils, junior team, J. Sanford Saltus Club (G. I. Cetrulo, E. R. Dow, Marcel Pasche)
Epée, Marcel Pasche, J. Sanford Saltus Club
Epée, open, René Pinchard, Fencers Club, New York
Epée, team, New York University (M. A. de Capriles, Max Kapner, Erik H. Sorensen).
Epée, junior, Miguel A. de Capriles, New York University
Epée, junior team, Fencers Club of New York (W. H. Goldsmith, Tracy Jaeckel, D. D. McKie)
Epée, outdoor, Sergt. Robert E. Futch, U. S. A.
Saber, Norman C. Cohn, Fencers Club of New York
Saber, open, Georgio Santelli, New York A. C.
Saber, team, New York A. C. (Leo Nunes, E. S. Acel, Bela De Nagy)
Saber, junior, Gerald I. Cetrulo, J. Sanford Saltus Club, New York
Saber, junior team, New York A. C. (Istvan de Bencse, Arthur Muray, L. H. F. Mouquin)
Saber, outdoor, Norman C. Cohn, Fencers Club of New York
Three weapons, Leo Nunes, New York A. C.
Three weapons, team, New York A. C. (Leo Nunes, J. V. Grombach, Nikolas Muray)
Women's, foils, Mrs. Harold F. Van Buskirk, Fencers Club of New York
Women's, team, Salle de Vince (Marion Lloyd, Dorothy Locke, Joy Magnus)
Women's, junior, Joy Magnus, Salle de Vince, New York
Intercollegiate, foils, J. F. Potter, Yale
Intercollegiate, team, foils, Yale
Intercollegiate, saber, J. C. Exat, United States Military Academy
Intercollegiate, team, saber, Columbia (H. G. Gulbransen and J. R. Crap Jr.)
Intercollegiate, épée, E. L. Hill, Yale
Intercollegiate, team, épée, Yale (W. A. Walker and E. L. Hill)
Intercollegiate, three-weapon, Yale and U. S. Military Academy
Interscholastic, foils, Manuel Charet, New Rochelle (N. Y.) High School
Intercollegiate, women's, team, Cornell (Misses J. E. Ross, A. J. Van Derheof, J. M. Bancroft)
Intercollegiate, women's, individual, Miss J. E. Ross, Cornell
Western Conference, individual foils, O. C. Haier, Illinois
Western Conference, dueling swords, F. W. Siebert, Illinois
Western Conference, sabers, C. A. Gross, Illinois
Western Conference, team, Illinois

Football

Western Conference, Michigan-Northwestern
"Big Six" Conference, Kansas
Pacific Coast Conference, Washington State
Southern Conference, Alabama-Tulane
Southwestern Conference, Texas
Rocky Mountain Conference, Utah
Missouri Valley Conference, Drake
Tournament of Roses, Southern California
East vs. West, all-stars, West

Golf

Open, Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta
Amateur, Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta
Women's, Glenna Collett, New York
Professional, Thomas D

BRUINS SET NEW LEAGUE RECORD

Nine Scoring Points in 1m. 55s.—Boston Wins 7-3 as Others Play Ties

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	11	2	4	56	33	24
Chicago	9	2	5	34	23	20
Rangers	8	4	6	48	39	20
Detroit	7	3	7	44	38	17
Philadelphia	1	1	15	33	65	3

CANADIAN DIVISION

Canadiens	9	3	4	47	38	21
Montreal	8	3	6	24	34	19
Americans	6	6	5	28	25	18
Toronto	7	3	6	36	37	17
Ottawa	4	1	12	30	51	9

RESULTS DEC. 30

Boston 7, Ottawa 3.
Americans 2, Rangers 2, overtime.
Montreal 1, Canadiens 1, overtime.

The Boston Bruins overpowered the Ottawa Senators at the Boston Garden Dec. 30 by a score of 7 to 3 and increased their lead in the American division standing of the National Hockey League to one of four points. It was the eighth-straight defeat for the Senators and the sixth Bruin game without defeat.

The three goals scored by the Bruins in the first period constitute two new records for the league, both individually and as a team. Barry, Bruin left wing, scored two goals and an assist during a period of exactly 1m.55s and the team itself totaled nine scoring points in the same time.

For no apparent reason the game was rather rough, with the Senators heavily disadvantaged because of penalties. After taking the lead the visitors were weakened by successive penalties to Starr and Alex Smith and the Bruin attack functioned rapidly, scoring one goal before Starr returned and the other two before Smith got back. Ottawa cut the lead to one goal in the second period, but the locals ran in four more scores in the first half of the third period and with only seconds left to play Ottawa secured its final goal of the evening.

BOSTON	OTTAWA
Harris, Barry, Gainor, lw	rw, Finnigan, Gagne
Weiland, Beattie, Chapman, c	c, Lamb, Grosvenor
Galbraith, Oliver, Pratt, rw	lw, Kilrea, Cox, Touhey
Hitchman, Owen, ld	rd, Art Smith, Bourgeault
Shore, Pratt, rd	ld, Alex. Smith, Starr
Thompson, g	g, Beveridge

Score—Boston 7, Ottawa 3. Goals—Barry 2, Oliver 2, Shore, Weiland, Owen for Boston; Lamb 2, Touhey for Ottawa. Assists—Beattie 2, Oliver 2, Owen, Barry, Chapman for Boston; Kilrea, Touhey, Grosvenor for Ottawa. Referees—W. A. Shaver and R. R. Corbeau. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Italian 'Big Three' Head Ranking Again

By the Associated Press

Rome

THREE members of the Italian Davis Cup team, Humberto L. de Morpurgo, Giorgio A. de Stefani, and Placido Gaslini, were ranked in that order in the Italian Tennis Federation's classification for 1930, announced Dec. 30. Their ranking was the same as in 1929.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Like the game in New York, the local intracity National Hockey League game here Dec. 30 between Canadiens and Montreal ended in an overtime tie, each team scoring one goal, and they retained their relative positions, Canadiens remaining two points in front of the Maroons.

In the previous meeting of the two teams the Canadiens won, 7 to 1, but it was not until within two minutes of the end of the third period that Morenz tied the score on an individual rush in this game. Smith had put the Maroons in front on a forward pass from Trottier which enabled him to pull Hainsworth out and shove the puck into the empty goal. Canadiens attacked strongly in an effort to get the equalizer, but were held out by a combination of strong defensive work, brilliant goal tending by young Kerr and some poor finishing by the Canadiens.

Morenz finally broke through and forced Kerr to make his play before shoving the puck into the net. The game was featured by spectacular saves by the two goalies, with Kerr having a slight margin. The summary:

CANADIENS	MONTREAL
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw	rw, Ward, Smith, E. Roche
Morenz, Lepine, c	c, Huggins, Stewart, Haynes, Phillips
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, rw	lw, Trottier, Siebert, D. Roche
Burke, McCaffrey, Pusie, ld	rd, Gallagher, Wilcox, Boucher
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd	ld, McVicar, Conacher
Hainsworth, g	g, Kerr

Score—Canadiens 1, Montreal 1. Goals—Morenz for Canadiens; Smith for Montreal. Assist—Trottier for Montreal. Referees—Odie Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The two New York teams staged their second National Hockey League encounter of the season Dec. 30 and as on the first occasion the result was a tie, this time by a score of 2 to 2.

The goals came in pairs with the Rangers leading the way each time, only to be tied a few seconds after the ensuing faceoff. Not until after the third session was the defense broken and the second goal for each came in the overtime. The battle was hard fought all the way through the first session with the referees busy. Ayres led off into the penalty box, with Bun Cook doing double duty later in the period, being sent in twice, but no scores came.

The second period also went scoreless with the Rangers getting into trouble more frequently than their rivals. But a pair of scores came close together in the third period. Keeling to Murdoch came first for the Rangers and about a minute later Massecar poked the puck past Roach on an attack launched by Dutton. Another similar pair came in the overtime, the second Rangers forward line began the affair, Keeling scoring on assists by Murdoch and Thompson, while Himes worked all alone in the replying shot, 40 seconds later. The summary:

AMERICANS	RANGERS
Emms, Sheppard, Massecar, lw	rw, W. Cook, Thompson, Rodden
Burch, Himes, Hughes, c	c, Boucher, Murdoch, Carrigan
Patterson, McVeigh, Carson, rw	lw, F. Cook, Keeling, Waite
Ayres, Brydge, ld	rd, Johnson, Jerwa
Dutton, Brydge, rd	ld, Jerwa, Peters, Regan
Worters, g	g, Roach

Score—Americans 2, Rangers 2. Goals—Massecar, Himes for Americans; Murdoch, Keeling for Rangers. Assists—Dutton for Americans; Keeling, Murdoch, Thompson for Rangers. Referee—O. J. Mallinson and Vic Wagner. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Dartmouth Leads With Eight Points

LAKE PLACID CLUB, N. Y. (AP)—Dartmouth College, the defending champion, amassed eight points to take the lead Dec. 30 in the first day's events of the annual college men's week of winter sports here.

McGill University, with six points, was second, Ottawa was third with five and New Hampshire fourth with three.

E. Connolly of Ottawa won the afternoon event, the Slalom race, a ski contest downhill over a winding course. The other event run off Dec. 30, the 18-kilometer cross-country ski race, was won by Thomas D. Mann of Dartmouth.

In the Slalom race Joseph J. Whyte of New Hampshire, placed second, T. D. Mann of Dartmouth, third, and J. R. Houghton of McGill, fourth.

The first hockey game of the series between Williams College and West Point went to Williams Dec. 30, 4 to 2, after 10 minutes of overtime play.

Six events remain to be decided in the college sports competition Dec. 31.

Forty-six men from 13 colleges are competing in the winter sports week for the President Harding trophy and the Marshal Foch award, the former going to the winning college and the latter to the winner of the ski jump.

First place counts five points, second three, third two and fourth one. The summary:

18-Kilometer Cross-Country Ski Race—Won by Thomas D. Mann, Dartmouth; Ball, McGill, second; Dorken, McGill, third; Page, Dartmouth, fourth. Time—1h. 31m. 54s.

Slalom Ski Race—Won by E. Connolly, Ottawa; J. J. Whyte, New Hampshire, second; T. D. Mann, Dartmouth, third; J. R. Houghton, McGill, fourth.

CUBAN SUGAR AGREEMENT

HAVANA (AP)—Members of the Cuban Sugar Commission signed the agreement by which the National City Bank of New York becomes fiscal agent for the $42,000,000 bond issue authorized under the Chadbourne plan for purchase and retirement of 1,800,000 tons of surplus sugar now on hand in Cuba.

INDIANA HAS A LIGHT TEAM

Five Is Fast and Well Balanced—Opens Season With Victories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Indiana University's basketball team will be light but fast and well-balanced. Coach Everett S. Dean is having trouble finding some one to fill the shoes of Capt. B. M. McCracken '30, star center, who graduated last year. Although several fair candidates have been working at this position, centers with the drive and natural ability of McCracken are hard to find.

What the team lacks in size it is attempting to make up in speed and accuracy, and it succeeded in doing this in the opening game against DePauw, in which the Tigers were defeated, 26 to 18. The Hoosiers' real power will not be known until they meet stronger competition, but Indiana should finish well in the Western Conference race.

Zeller Outstanding

Outstanding among the forwards is J. T. Zeller '32, a veteran. Zeller is large and fast and can be depended upon.

Franklin Rainbolt '33, J. G. Bretz '33, V. P. Dauer '32, and G. J. Hodson '33 are contending with Zeller for the forward positions. Rainbolt is cool and accurate and can handle the ball well. Bretz, a mid-semester sophomore, has seen a half season's action. Dauer, a reserve last year, has shown considerable improvement. Hodson has a good shot, but will see little action this season.

Men out for the center position are B. W. Miller '31, P. G. Jasper '31, W. B. Dickey '33, T. T. Hoffar '33, and R. E. Clark '32.

Miller, a veteran, is very dependable. He is a cool, deliberate player and has pulled the team out of many holes with his ability to get possession of the ball. Jasper, another veteran, is a very dependable man. Dickey is large and slow but shows much promise.

Indiana will be strong at the guard positions this year. The guards are Claron Veller '31, J. A. Campbell '31, W. N. Blagrave '32, M. G. Massy '32, L. O. Ashby '31, G. V. Reed '33, B. S. Costas '32, and C. W. Henry '31. Although Veller is short, he is fast and accurate. He is a very dependable veteran and has made an excellent showing against DePauw and Washington of St. Louis.

Blagrave Is Regular

Blagrave, regular backguard last year, is tall and accurate and can handle a ball well. Campbell is small and fast and has been displaying a remarkable ability. Massy, a veteran, has ability and experience, but has shown little improvement since last year. Ashby is another veteran, but will see but little action this year. Reed is short and fast and has a chance of breaking into the lineup. Costas, a last year's reserve, is tall and graceful.

The Hoosiers have made a good showing in their early season games. After defeating DePauw they took a close game from Washington of St. Louis. They have a hard schedule ahead of them, but should come through with a good showing. The schedule is as follows:

Dec. 31—At Pennsylvania.
Jan. 1—At Pittsburgh; 10—Chicago; 12—Ohio State; 17—At Illinois; 19—At Iowa.
Feb. 3—Notre Dame; 7—Purdue; 9—Iowa; 14—At Purdue; 21—At Michigan; 23—Illinois; 28—At Chicago.
March 2—At Ohio State; 7—Michigan.

GIANTS RELEASE ANDY REESE

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants announced on Dec. 30 the release of Andy Reese, infielder and outfielder, to Oakland of the Pacific Coast League in completion of the deal by which New York gets Johnny Verges, hard-hitting third baseman.

BY-PLAYS

THE "RABBIT" STILL ON THE JUMP

STEP aside, young fellow, and make room for a shortstop who is a shortstop—Walter James Vincent Maranville of the Boston Braves. It will take a youth of more than ordinary ability to oust this veteran infielder from his position when the Braves report for spring training. Just 14 years ago, about this time of the year, official averages released from the National League office revealed the "Rabbit" of Boston as the best fielding shortstop in the circuit with a mark of .947. Close behind him were two veterans who have long since retired from the game as players—Hans Wagner of Pittsburgh and Art Fletcher of New York. That was in 1916. Since that year Maranville has finished first among the regulars on two occasions—1923 with Pittsburgh and 1930 with Boston—and second six times—1917, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1928 and 1929. Some record for a player who began his major-league career way back in 1912. And ask anyone who knows anything about baseball and he will tell you that shortstop isn't exactly an easy position to play either.

TOO MUCH TRAVELING

Two teams in the American Hockey League are without homes—St. Louis and Buffalo. They have ice rinks under construction, and while waiting for them to be completed are playing all their games on the road. This makes hard going. The St. Louis team, for instance, had to jump from Tulsa, Okla., one Saturday night and play Chicago on Sunday night, arriving 2½ hours before game time. It is to be hoped these arenas are completed soon, for handicaps of this kind do not make equal competition.

AFTER TEN YEARS

At luncheon on the train speeding to Cambridge for the 1930 intervarsity relay carnival, W. R. Seagrove, honorary secretary of the Cambridge University Athletic Club in 1920, talked of the beginnings of this annual fixture which has played a big part in popularizing in Britain a form of track sport first appreciated and developed in the United States. The "Battle of the Blues," staged alternately at Cambridge and Oxford, has in ten years become one of the most popular sports events in the University calendar, although the coveted "Blue" itself (insignia corresponding to the letter at American universities) is not awarded in connection with it. "If I remember rightly," said Seagrove, "the first suggestion of intervarsity relays came from Bevil Rudd, the famous South African Olympic champion, who did so much for Oxford athletics just after the war. In the fall of 1920 everyone was still discussing the great match between the United States and the British Empire that followed the Antwerp Olympic Games. That meeting had brought home to us the special attractiveness of team racing, and Rudd's proposal, when it came, was enthusiastically adopted." The tenth anniversary of the first all-relay meeting to be held in Britain drew to Fenner's Ground a rare number of sporting celebrities. Rudd and P. J. Baker—a stanch Cambridge believer in the benefits of international sport—were there; Lord Burghley, smiling broadly as ever; H. M. Abrahams, who nowadays writes about the sport he ornamented; and a host of others.

A NOVELTY THAT IS NOT NEW

Football indoors is a novelty that is not new, according to the old-timers. When two professional teams recently played a game at the Chicago Stadium, with dirt thrown on the floor where hockey had been played the previous night, many who attended thought they were seeing something unprecedented. However, Prof. A. A. Stagg, at University of Chicago, says the Maroons played Michigan and Notre Dame indoors way back in 1896.

TILDEN RETIRING FROM COMPETITION

NEW YORK (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, veteran Davis Cup star, announced, Dec. 30, his retirement from amateur tennis competition to enter the movies.

The tall Philadelphian, for years a storm center in the tennis world, announced his retirement in a letter to Holcomb Ward, chairman of the Amateur Rules Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Tilden said he had signed a contract to appear in short films, on tennis subjects, for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation. Since the films will be devoted to tennis, Tilden automatically is disqualified from competing under the rules governing amateurs.

Loss of Amateur Standing Serious

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loss of amateur standing, Dec. 31, was named by the Federal Office of Education a "most serious evil" confronting intercollegiate football.

An increasing tendency "to develop professional standards for players" with "great emphasis upon winning," was noted in a report outlining athletic problems found in the country's 69 land grant colleges, which were studied for three years in a general education survey.

Passing of control of athletic activities from the students to administrative officials was cited in the report, which dealt primarily with problems arising from football enthusiasm among the students, alumni and administrative authorities.

Includes Big Universities

Among the land grant colleges high in the football world are the universities of Illinois and California, Ohio State, Cornell, Minnesota, Purdue, Maryland, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical, and the Agricultural College of Utah.

"One of these," the report said, "reported receipts of approximately $500,000 annually from football games. Other receipts ranged from $350,000 to $400,000 annually, bringing football into the field of big business," which the survey considered one of the primary reasons for the change in control.

Forty-one Under Control

Forty-one of the institutions reported athletics under control of a college board. In seven students were represented. Control remained with the students in four West Coast institutions.

"Intercollegiate football," the survey said, "suffers from the most serious evil of loss of amateur standing.

"Students tend to overemphasize athletics. Student migrations to great out-of-town games cause the most worry to the administration."

The report noted also overemphasis on football in intercollegiate publications and an "exploiting of individuals, making them disregard their college work."

It related also that eleven universities admitted recruiting seniors from high schools for freshmen football squads, but all protested ignorance of subsidizing of players. Each denied existence of loan funds for athletes only. Practically all reported coaches' salaries higher than professors.

WINTER SPORTS TEAM FROM SWEDEN ENTERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Thirty contenders from Sweden will come to the III Olympic Winter Games to be held in Lake Placid in February, 1932, according to a cablegram just received from Bjorn Blix, international secretary of the games, now in Stockholm.

Mr. Blix's cable states that the Swedish contestants will compete in the fields of skiing, skating, and hockey.

Meanwhile, he reports, the famous Swedish skier, Utterstrom, described as the fastest skier in the world, is coming to the United States this winter, sailing for America on Feb. 7 on the S. S. Gripsholm.

Many European winter sportsmen are spending the holiday season there in preparation for the III Olympic Winter Games. Fourteen Dutch skaters are now in Norway training for the games, while four Italian long-distance skiers and two Italian ski jumpers are training in the Alps. The British ice hockey team is now touring Europe in preparation for the Olympics, Mr. Blix reports.

CRANFIELD TAKES LEAD IN BILLIARDS

NEW YORK (AP)—Archie Cranfield, 15-year-old Syracuse youngster, went into the lead in the eastern junior pocket billiards championship Dec. 30 by defeating Joseph Venturella of New York, 75 to 16 in 28 innings. Cranfield now has won three games and lost none.

Cranfield, the sensation of the tournament, had a high run of 15 while Venturella's best effort was five.

While Cranfield was maintaing his perfect record, another favorite, Arthur Judice of Brooklyn, met unexpected defeat at the hands of Alphonse Giugliano, also of Brooklyn, 75 to 29 in 29 innings. Giugliano's high run was 14, Judice's 15. Giugliano's victory put him into second place with three victories and one defeat.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHO does not remember the cumbersome and uncomfortable frames of ricenet and buckram on which the millinery of yesterday was built? Today's milliner, on the contrary, takes a wisp of lace or maline and a few folds of shimmering velvet, and without aid of buckram or ricenet makes a hat for evening so light in weight that it will not crush one's coiffure, and so cunningly assembled that it is an artistic triumph. A woman who possesses a modest understanding of sewing can easily make one of these small hats.

Suited to Velvet or Duvetyn

For the hat at the upper left, make a circular crown bound with a bias fold, as directed for the hat with the veil. Then cut a strip of material wide enough to extend from the edge of the hat almost to the crown of the head and long enough for the two lower corners of the strip, when wound around the hat, to meet at the center-back. Make four horizontal tucks about five inches long in the middle of the strip. Line this strip with matching or contrasting material, cut slightly narrower in the middle so that it is of matching width with the tucked strip. At each end of the strip sew tiny horizontal tucks to appear on both the lining and the uppermost sides. Then attach this tucked strip to the outer edge of the hat, sewing only two lower corners to the hat at the lowest point in the back. Cover this joining with a flat tailored bow of suitable ribbon or velvet, four loops and two ends giving a good effect. If it is becoming, the upper edge on the top of the hat may be turned over slightly to show contrasting facing. This is a good model to make in silk velvet or duvetyn lined with moiré silk.

For the hat with a veil, cut a circular piece of material large enough to come within an inch of meeting the hairline all around the head. Run a gathering thread around the edge of this circular section, try it on, and draw the thread to a comfortable snugness and then fasten it off. Cut material for a bias fold, one inch wide and long enough to bind the gathered edge. Sew the ends together and attach the fold to the gathered edge. Press the seam and the hat, to make it lie closely to the head. Then add three more bias folds, sewing the topmost fold in position first and having the other two lap slightly in front and more at the back. Cut several pieces of maline five inches long and three inches wide. Fold them lengthwise through the center, cut from the fold to the opposite outer corners to obtain a triangular section and scallop the shortest side of each piece. Insert these at the side of the hat when sewing on the second fold.

If a veil is wished, cut a length of maline and sew it in place near the edge of the hat before sewing on the last fold, which will cover it. A purchased veil, very thin and transparent, will give a more finished effect, and a brilliant hat ornament or jewel is an attractive finish to hold in place the scalloped cluster at the side.

A Pleated Drapery

For the hat at the lower left make a circular crown as described above, but add three little inverted pleats at the side as they appear in the sketch. Cut a band about six inches wide and long enough to go around the crown and allow an extra 16 inches for pleating at the side of the hat. Fit the band snugly over the left side, the front and back of the hat, making small folds at the right side as needed. Gather the remaining edges of the strip at the uppermost and bottom edges. Sew the lower edge to the lower edge of the hat on the left side and sew the upper edge to the crown an inch or two above the first. An ornament can be added if desired. This hat is good looking made of satin or velvet.

The design illustrated at the lower right is extremely simple to make, although the original French model posed in a very elegant shop, carrying an appropriate price tag.

Use some soft material, allover lace, silk net or maline, and band it with narrow bias folds of velvet. Black maline combined with aquamarine or turquoise velvet is very good, specially if accented with matching jewelry. Or the hat may be of black lace with a pattern threaded in gold, and bandings of gold velvet. It might also be constructed of gold or silver maline and banded to match one's gown.

To make this model, first take the measure of your headsize; that is, the measure around the lowest point on your head that the hat should reach. Then measure the depth from the topmost point at the center of the forehead across the top of the head and down to the nape of the neck at the center back. Add one inch to each of these dimensions to allow for seams and then cut a strip of material corresponding with the measurements. You will have cut a long narrow strip of material. Draw this strip around the head and pin the two foremost corners together at the center back. Draw the material smoothly over the top of the head and pin the center back of the other long side of the strip to the corners that were pinned together.

Remove the model from the head. Then make a number of gussets, arranging them in fanlike formation at the center back, so that all surplus fullness will be removed and a cap effect will result. When well fitted to the head, press the gussets with a warm iron and cut away the surplus corners that extend below the nape of the neck.

Make three bias folds of velvet, deciding on their length by measuring carefully the distance around the hat at the outer edge for the longest fold and at points above for the other two folds, placing them in positions corresponding to the sketch. Sew them to the hat from the under side with neat stitches taken along the center of the fold. At the back of the hat, join the ends of each bias fold neatly together and cover them with tiny tailored bows of velvet.

Elaborating Lingerie

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

HANDMADE lingerie, bought untrimmed or, as the French express it, "sans garniture," is often to be found at a reasonable price. Such garments offer delightful possibilities to the woman who likes to do lace insetting, appliqué work and embroidery, but who hesitates to cut and fit. By purchasing well-cut models of fine material, it is nothing more than a pleasant bit of fancy work to carry out one's own ideas as to ornamentation. The imported lingerie department of some of the large shops carry these handmade, untrimmed garments, in fine batiste, crêpe de chine, glove silk, georgette and other fashionable fabrics, cut along the latest lines and charming in their daintiness. Sometimes the minimum of trimming appears on such garments, offering a basis for further handiwork.

Just now, when so much of the highest priced lingerie is elaborately inset with dark-hued lace and embroidery, varying in shade from écru to deep ochre, as well as showing the cocoa and chocolate tints, this method of beautifying one's under apparel has much to commend it. The deep-toned laces must be of a better quality than is necessary in white or cream used on the same grade of fabrics, for even with the utmost care in laundering the darker laces appear to thicken and look coarse. They can often be picked up at special sales for much less than the regular price, and in designs that lend themselves easily to detaching for appliqué purposes. By studying the handiwork on elaborate sets of lingeries displayed in the best shops, the woman interested in this kind of work will see how it is done and how most effectively to utilize her trimming.

A favorite method much in evidence on expensive imported slips, for instance, is to use a wide, flat band of lace, the scalloped edge upward and appliquéd onto the skirt portion of the garment, the selvage forming the straight lower edge. The arrangement is reversed on the upper part of the slip, the straight edge of the lace making the finish. With the lace so placed, much elaboration is possible. Detached motifs of the lace may be used to emphasize the scalloped or pointed design. The most expensive garments have the fabric cut away under all this applied lace, making the effect light and delicate even though the lace is of a substantial weave. Deep écru lace on flesh color or eggshell crêpe is a favorite combination used in this way.

Transparencies of fine net are seen on other imported sets, the net placed under the fabric, the pattern closely embroidered, and the material then clipped away leaving the design in net. This method commends itself especially to the woman who prefers to spend time rather than money on such work, for elaborate patterns in this transparent net are as effective as insettings of expensive lace. Large scroll or geometric designs are recommended for beginners in this work rather than intricate floral patterns.

Courtesy of Bonwit Teller

This Bridal Gown and the Frock Worn by the Maid of Honor Are Both of Chantilly Lace and Were Designed by Molyneux and Imported by Bonwit Teller. The Maid-of-Honor Gown is of Turquoise Blue and Has a Large Blue Velvet Bow on the Side. The Hat is of Dark Brown Velvet Combined With Velvet of the Same Shade as the Sash.

Unique and Becoming Effects May Be Worked Out by the Home Milliner by Following the Directions Given.

Styles for Winter Brides

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

THE tendency this year, whatever the season, is toward the conventional in wedding clothes. Outre styles, eccentricities and passing fads have come and gone, and the mode has settled back into the traditional, the simplest and most dignified in dress for the occasion. The glitter of metal cloth and splendor of gorgeous brocades are omitted from the picture, and instead brides are wearing, as a first choice, satin, then lace, embroidered net or chiffon. Very little velvet is being worn, even for the midwinter weddings. Nothing, apparently, has the appeal of plain "wedding satin" for a bride of whatever age, and the colored fabrics that have been introduced from time to time by ultra-modernists have given way before the preference for white. This is not always pure white, but often an off-white shade, which, this season, is most popular in an ivory tint. A few bridal gowns of white and ivory-tinted velvet have been shown, with light colored velvet for bridesmaids' dresses, but nothing has approached satin in favor, at least for the bride herself.

Sleeves Are Long

One of the most distinctly successful bridal costumes that has appeared in New York this season is Captain Molyneux's beautiful model in lace, shown in the illustration. It is medieval in type and is made of rich ivory lace, princesse, with long lines that carry from the shoulder along the silhouette to the floor, touching in front and at the sides and sweeping into a long soft train, which has only chiffon for lining. The neck is cut square, V, round, or close to the throat, as one prefers, and the sleeves are fitted and long, covering the hand. The veil worn with this gown, as Molyneux designed it, is of fine net edged with lace matching that in the dress and dyed the same shade.

At one of the most charming weddings of the season in New York the bride wore a princess gowns of cream-white satin made to fit softly about the waist, the front without a break to the slipper toes. The train fell from diagonal seams over the hips, sweeping in graceful folds, and was covered with the veil of plain tulle. This was held with a slender wreath of orange blossoms about a lovely young head of dark hair.

The bridesmaids in this wedding party illustrated the present idea of a practical costume. Their frocks were made of rosy-beige crepe with a bow of wine-colored velvet at one side and hats of the velvet in a medium brim shape. The maid of honor wore French blue crepe with a velvet hat of deeper shade. All of these were gowns such as might be worn for any afternoon affair. And while the bride's arms were filled with white butterfly orchids and maidenhair fern, her attendants carried single feathery chrysanthemums in shades of gold, rose and maroon. A bride who lately wore the Molyneux lace gown carried roses of palest yellow, and her bridesmaids wearing maize tinted tulle over chiffon and lace slips carried the luscious Talisman roses that have become so fashionable.

For Bridesmaids

More latitude is admissible in the dresses of bridesmaids than in the bride's costume. Less chiffon is worn this season, but much tulle, net, lace and taffeta. These must of course come into the color harmony and have also a relation in type to the wedding gown. In a wedding group that was arranged to be all green and white the maid of honor wore water green chiffon with a circular skirt and rippling peplum, and a deep bertha of lace. The bridesmaids wore taffeta in a new shade—oyster green—with several narrow ruffles at the top of the skirt and short puffed sleeves. The hats with these gowns were made of taffeta with a long ribbon streamer at one side and net let into the edge of wide brim. A model of lace with three deep flounces on the skirt; one of taffeta with bouffant skirt bottom and another in pale rose crepe ruffled from belt to hem are among the latest designs for a bride's attendants. Hats are small bonnet or turban shapes or very large and "floppy" picture hats. Slippers are made of crepe or faille and are dyed to match the dress. Long gloves are once more fashionable and are worn almost shoulder-length with gowns that are sleeveless or have only short sleeves. Looking toward spring, organdie has made its appearance and some quaint, sweetly pretty frocks of organdie are shown for bridesmaids. One particularly picturesque, of white organdie, has a wide skirt gathered into the belt. About the bottom at spaces several inches apart, are large plaques of garden flowers appliquéd flat and embroidered with chenille. Green leaves are done with the chenille. The bodice is plain and short, with leaf green velvet ribbon tied about the waist, and narrow pleatings of valenciennes lace is used to finish the neck, little puffed sleeves and the skirt bottom which is cut in wide scallops.

The Trousseau

The selection of a trousseau depends upon circumstances of one sort and another, upon the budget and upon the plan for a wedding journey. If the honeymoon is to be spent at one of the southern resorts, all of the clothes which we call "Palm Beach" will be suitable. The bride who is sailing for Europe will do well to keep to the necessary minimum in assembling her costumes and wait to make additions on the other side. In any event she will want a good assortment of accessories, properly fitted gloves and shoes, and the bags, scarves and handkerchiefs that are to be found in the New York shops.

The Care of Suede

With suède prominent in the fall footwear mode, knowledge of the proper way to clean this leather is especially important. The use of a brush with fine stiff bristles will clean the fine nap which is a characteristic of this leather. Circular strokes are best. Because of advances in the tanning of suède, which have made it possible to produce a non-crocking leather, manufacturers of shoe cleaners have introduced a new suède cleaner. This is a liquid containing a small quantity of aniline dye in shades to match the prevailing leather. This preparation keeps the color bright, preserves the non-crocking qualities of the leather and does not lay the nap. A suitable brush, applicator, and an abrasive for use in removing spots are ordinarily furnished with this type of dressing.

Footwear Changes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE change in the position of the waistline and in the length of the skirts has altered the character of certain dress accessories, particularly of footwear. A special type of shoe belongs with skirts that have been lengthened several inches below the knees, while draperies that fall softly about the ankles suggest the romantic line, "feet beneath her petticoat, like little mice steal in and out." The mode of the hour has not disclosed anything quite as demure as this picture, reminiscent of Victorian days, but the newest shoes are decidedly conservative, refined and artistic.

There are revivals in footwear as in every detail of dress, and one of especial interest this season is the return to fashion of black shoes. This is particularly welcome to women of conservative taste who regard a black shoe as good form for all occasions, especially for street wear, and more flattering to the foot than one in color. The vogue of black, and black-and-white in gowns and wraps is largely responsible for this return to fashion of black footwear, and Parisiennes have a fancy for black shoes and gloves with white evening gowns. Black shoes are worn with colored suits and dresses which have in the fabric a touch of black and with costumes that include a black hat, gloves and perhaps other accessories that are sharply accented with black. A variety of leathers is used for the latest models in shoes—kid of several weights and either dull or lustrous-surface, suède, patent and the reptiles, which are shown with renewed interest this season. All of these are used in models for the street, for spectator and active sports and for general wear. There is no hard and fast rule in selecting shoes for day wear. Much depends upon the fabric, style and texture of the frock, and one sees stiff leathers in smart shoe models successfully worn with soft, even sheer materials, and soft dull kids with cloth of rugged finish.

Novel Ensembles

Among the very latest styles presented by a firm of high standing that has for generations made shoes that are hand-lasted and hand-turned are some that will intrigue the fancy and serve well the smart college girl who has an appraising eye to looks as well as wear. One that is set off to advantage by a black-and-white tweed suit from Goupy, who does so delightfully the spectator type of suit for young women, is a five-eyelet oxford in black suède and dull calf. The heel is of the Cuban height and a narrow strip of perforated kid trims the quarter and vamp well up on the upper part of the boot. With a suit of brown-and-white wool mixture from Lelong, who trims the bolero jacket with bronze caracul, are shown oxfords of brown suède with alligator "throat" and trimming. A bit more elaborate is the strap-slipper of dark red suède, the top outlined with a band of perforated kid in the same shade, that will be charming with an afternoon gown of ecru lace. For dance frocks and other styles for evening, cloud pastel crêpe, in an opera pump model, sometimes trimmed with silver or gilt kid, is one of the season's successes.

Shoes have a definite relation to the costume, and models from representative houses disclose some interesting combinations. Vivid colors and bizarre styles are entirely out of date. Next to black, brown is a favorite, carrying over from last year, and several leathers are effectively used together in oxford and one-strap models of brown suède and reptile combined for tailored and sports dress.

For Formal Wear

Shoes for afternoon and evening were never more beautiful. Much latitude is shown in these, for suède in rich tones of wine, green and blue are worn to match gowns in the same colors. Many of these colored shoes are trimmed with a bit of leather in a matching or closely harmonizing shade. A suède oxford in which three shades of brown are combined with kid and sharkskin trimming, illustrates one of the fancy styles to wear with a soft wool or crepe afternoon gown. Other models are simpler, in either the oxford, strap or opera pump. An occasional buckle or ornament, often a metal bow or motif of some sort, usually small, is used on a pump or colonial, but the plainer shoes are smart and more becoming.

Fabric shoes in black and dark colors matching the gown are very fashionable, and now, as in the styles of the past, black shoes and slippers are found to be appropriate not only with black but colored gowns. Black silk of dull or subdued luster—crepe and fine-textured faille have taken the place of satin, which has been used for several seasons. The three-hole oxford, ankle-strap, sandal and opera pump are equally good. A late model in the strap shoes of black faille is cut out at the sides, with a narrow strip of the silk drawn into a tiny buckle over the ankle. Another of novel design is made of plain faille with a heel covered with moiré. Moiré in both black and colors is exceptionally good for afternoon and shares favor with patent leather and suède in untrimmed models. All of these three styles are especially effective when worn with a gown of velvet, black or in color.

Fashion Nuggets

Ratines, éponge and boucle are much employed for the sports costume. The colors given preference are goldstone, Lelong-rose, challenge-blue, Romany-red, blue-jade, Persian-turquoise, and above all, white.

The evening wraps, specially those of fur, are extremely long, the gown being almost entirely covered. Ermine is the favored fur. Hip-length jackets of fur are selected with favor by the sub-deb.

Fabrics—How They Are Made

V.—Mixed-Fiber Materials

By FRANCES CUSHING HALL

DURING the last few years the increase in the number of materials made from a combination of fibers has been astonishing. This is the result of many influences, but the fabrics produced are the interesting thing to us. As these new cloths have been developed, there have been made available all the textures and weights which anyone could desire for all uses. There are combinations of two and sometimes three of the fibers—cotton, rayon, wool, and silk—and also of one or more of these combined with metal threads. Altogether endless possibilities exist, limited only by machines and the dictates of fashion.

A very large group of materials is made from cotton and rayon. First there are the plain weaves with the warp threads of cotton and the filling threads of rayon, or the reverse. These materials are to be found in all the regular weaves and also with tiny or brocade figures of rayon on the plain ground. This group is largely used for inexpensive negligées and dresses, while a small amount of them appears also in underwear. The silk-and-cotton combinations are not used so extensively, but they come in about the same class of inexpensive materials. There are, however, some fine cotton materials with a satin stripe or figure of rayon or silk which are smart for either children's or women's dresses. Cotton is also combined with wool, but this is more to make a material which is not so expensive or which is less warm, than to give interest to the weave, although covert cloth is an exception, with its fine white figure due to cotton.

Interesting Combinations

The combination, on the other hand, of rayon or silk with wool is usually handled to give an added interest to the appearance. For knitted materials a fine wool thread and a rayon or silk one are twisted together to give what is called a two-ply thread. This is used for knitting and the resulting cloth has the soft luster of the wool with the bright underlying sheen of the other fiber. In the woven woolens one will often find either silk or rayon used for a figure or to heighten the luster. Some of the knitted fabrics of wool and silk are very smart for blouses to go with wool suits and the woven ones are especially chic for tailored gowns.

Silk and rayon are combined in knitted underwear and somewhat for knitted sports wear materials. As the rayon is in most cases heavier and of a higher luster, the combination of fibers give a sheen not to be produced by either fiber alone. In the woven cloths cross-dyeing is often employed. This makes use of the fact, stated in a previous article, that the celanese form of rayon does not dye with the same chemicals that dye others and therefore in the same dye bath the silk can be colored one way and the rayon another. Many changeable taffetas are made in this manner, with the warp thread one fiber and the filling the other. There are others of the regular weaves which combine these two fibers but their properties differ little from the single fiber material.

Metallic Cloths

The last group of these mixed-fiber materials which I am going to consider is perhaps the most interesting, for the resulting fabrics are particularly spectacular and beautiful. They are made by the addition of metal threads as figures on a plain ground or by their use as one of the main fibers in making the cloth. There was a time when one thought of a fabric containing metal threads as necessarily stiff and heavy, but that day is over, and such types of material are now as supple and may be as light and fine as all-silk ones. The metal fabrics range all the way from the delightfully sheer chiffons through the intermediate weights to one heavy enough to be used for winter evening wraps. They may be in plain colors with either silver or gold metal, or the finished material may be printed. A new variation of the usual fabric is the silk ground with a metallic figure, which appears both in plain colors and printed. These are new and very smart for formal afternoon, dinner, and evening gowns.

It is not only with silk that the metal threads are used, for their combination with wool is also very pronounced. Fancy jersey knitted from a two-ply yarn of worsted and metal has been and still is greatly used for blouses to accompany wool suits or sometimes silk sport suits. Small metal figures on woven woolens give to them the desired formality of this season. Rodier, one of the great French textile designers and manufacturers, uses these combination in his original, beautiful, and exclusive fabrics.

Altogether, we should be grateful to those who have designed and executed for us such a variety of useful and beautiful materials. There are so many that it is difficult even to suggest all the types, from the dainty cottons and linens suitable for a tiny baby to the warm, firmly woven broadcloth used for his grandmother's winter coat. As great as is the number, there are plenty of uses for all, from the practical ginghams to the frivolous and dainty metal brocaded and printed chiffons. Materials have a charm just because of their beauty, but when we begin to think of the possibilities for their use they become truly romantic.

[This is the last of a series of five articles on dress fabrics designed to help women in the choice of appropriate materials.]

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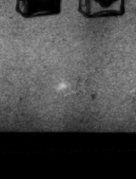

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Heard on the Wind

ALMOST entirely unsuspected by those who dwell within stone and glass, countless messages are borne past their windows every hour—messages eluding even their radio antennæ. Occasionally a small boy with nose pressed tightly against the pane catches snatches of these missives as he hears the last handful of frosted leaves rattle at the crest of poplars in the parkway between the sidewalk and street. Then he remembers how the wind sang and galloped through the summer woods. Those rare visits to the mountains live again. He hears the hollow roar from distant windswept pine ridges. In fancy he follows the wind down the street, across the busy intersection, past dull red and gray apartment houses, and turns sharply into a narrow space hemmed in by windowless walls.

Here the wind slackens its pace and the boy finds his feet on familiar ground. To him it is far from being a vacant lot. Vacant, to be sure, inasmuch as it is not covered over by one of the red sandstone and brick buildings that flank it, but peopled, for that very reason, with friends. Here is the tiny group of straggling white birches, bravely feaching out toward the last pale glow of the wintry sun. A well-worn path winds slightly as it cuts through the depth of the lot toward the tall window of broken sky between the buildings at the rear. The wind whispers with the birches.

There is something tender, almost poignant, in the wind's message. It is not the boisterous jollity that in midsummer had tugged at the woods on the hills and buffeted them roundly. The same strength that has driven tall ships through the rolling sea is manifest in the steady sweep of the wind, but this power is tempered to the bending stems of the birches. Down from the hills comes the wind, bringing a word of good cheer over the city roofs to this tiny outpost of the wild. It may whistle icily around the cornices and pull itself free a bit impatiently of projecting towers as it hurries along the street, but its entry into this miniature remnant of the open fields is somehow cordial and warm.

Cordial, that is, once it has passed the row of "For Sale" signs. Whether it is due to the natural difficulty of the wind in checking its force at once upon turning into this space, or whether those signs intrinsically are displeasing to all things wild, the wind included, is a question. An unmistakable fact, however, is that time and again for many years these signs and many similar ones have been found prostrate at the entrance to this lot. It is also true that while a gust may whistle at times through the delicate branches of these birches, their slender boles, scarcely five inches through at the base, have proved entirely adequate for all their tussles with the wind.

By its affinity with unbroken forests and the fresh pungencies of open meadows, the wind seems to understand the drama being enacted in this city lot. Here an heroic wood, numbering five stunted saplings, marshals round itself a company of grass blades and a few bushes for a determined stand against encroaching concrete slabs. The wind whispers encouragement. It has been drawing new vigor from remote mountain canyons, and freshness from crystal waterfalls and, catching up the melody it is striking from uplifted branches of hemlocks and oaks, it bears this music to the birches in the city. These catch, on the sounding board of the wind, quavering echoes of notes struck by vigorous gusts that toss forest branches on the hills. Embracing these occasional strident chords is the all-pervading peace of the winter woods, an undisturbed quietude that reaches the birches as water in the desert. Eagerly drinking in the assurance that somewhere suns shine freely and great trees flourish, these tiny remnants of the wild take firmer hold on their circumscribed soil and reach more courageously toward their rectangle of sky.

The wind has a message for every twig. It hums in the branches so that each diminutive cluster of persistent grass hemmed in by these brick walls may feel assured. Over in one corner, the prickly branches of a dried brier catch and repeat some measure of the wind's tale. It is ever new, for the ceaseless comings and goings of this messenger give freshness to his discourse. The wind is everywhere picking up new notes and carrying them afar. Often the key is too low for human detection, but it may be partially heard in the whisper of the wind with twigs and rustling leaves. Rich, tangy perfumes of the woods come. The clean, sharp perfume of pines and firs is carried into this open city space.

The five slender birches also derive renewed strength from the evident joy with which many city dwellers come upon their unexpected beauty limned against a dull red wall. It is not every city lot that still retains even a remnant of these silver trees, appropriately called by the Indians, "The Brides of the Forest." The appreciation of these city dwellers repays to some extent the brave stand of the saplings.

Sounds there are that awaken no answering chord in the birches. Near at hand the swish and occasional raucous outburst of motor traffic constantly beat upon them, but without becoming part of their song. Out of the city come distant rumbles and shrill voices. The whispering of the wind is distinct from these. It is not of towering structures of steel and stone that the wind tells the birches. Far away in those gorges paved with concrete and bustling with busy crowds, there are scattered other lots that have not yet yielded all their native vegetation. The wind speeds messages between them. They represent the wild in the midst of what has become a strange land. Diminutive squares or oblongs cut from meadow or forest, field or hillside, they have been stripped and labeled with ignominy as vacant, weedy lots.

The wind knows other tales of these misnamed "vacant" spaces. At all seasons it carries abroad from them the happy voices of city children who find here their only acquaintance with the tang of wild perfumes and the wonder of thistle in bloom. Here they see black seeds float away on gossamer parachutes, or yellow butterflies resting in the sun, wings aquiver. When webs of crystal lace are woven on twigs etched against the snow, these children may imagine themselves far in the winter woods.

Many times the wind vibrates with the firm tread of those who have turned aside from the pavements for a few strides across yielding ground. The well-worn paths that invariably cut across these open spaces cannot be entirely explained as "short-cuts." Those who relish making their way along dim wood paths and brushing aside branches sparkling with dew, often find vivid miniatures of such paths, as they walk across city lots in the early morning.

The wind tells of all this, and also of those domesticated trees and plants in the city that have been put into pots and subjected to pruning shears. These perch on window ledges and stand beside marble portals. Most of them are hothouse products. They are more of the city than of the wild. None the less, they have a remote kinship with the birches, the grass and the dried briers. The birches welcome their faint perfume, meanwhile literally clinging to the wind for the bracing messages from the hills. R. H. S.

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Puget Sound

A land of silver mists and pearly clouds
That wrap themselves about Olympic heights.
Of waters cold and gray, that yet can be
As blue as sapphires on a sunlit day.
Of white-winged gulls that circle round the boats
Or scream above the wharfs where women stand
In yellow oilskin aprons, packing fish,
Their fingers moving swiftly as they talk.

A land of timber where the sturdy trees
Grow up like spires that point toward the sky.
Of wooded islands in a watery waste
Unpeopled save by creatures of the wild.
Yet on the mainland cities grow apace,
Their buildings rise and people throng their streets,
The mist is broken by electric signs
And sirens call and answer from the sea.

GWEN CASTLE.

Habitat

Early the gulls flew in
From a few miles west,
Where the Pacific,
Storming and fretting,
Lashing in the wind,
Breakers crashing,
Flings white foam wildly.

Here is calm.
The little park lake is placid,—
Bamboo and palm, banana,
Simulate jungle.
Above hangs a sky full of sun.
The gulls swim about tamely,
Companion to swans and ducks,
Or walk upon the grassy banks
With blackbirds and people.

But at sunset
They will fly home to the storm,—
Will wheel on the wind,
Will scream to the blown foam,
Will let themselves rock
On leaden billows,—
Or will stand on the shore,
Solemn, gray, philosophic,
Among home friends,—
Sand-pipers, curlews, pelicans,—
While sanderlings in little troops,
Minute replicas of the gulls themselves,
Race through their miniature world of sand,
With skimming legs,
Fast as humming-birds' wings
In placid parks.

The sea, the sand, and the storm,
Are home to gulls' wings!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

What the Watcher Sees

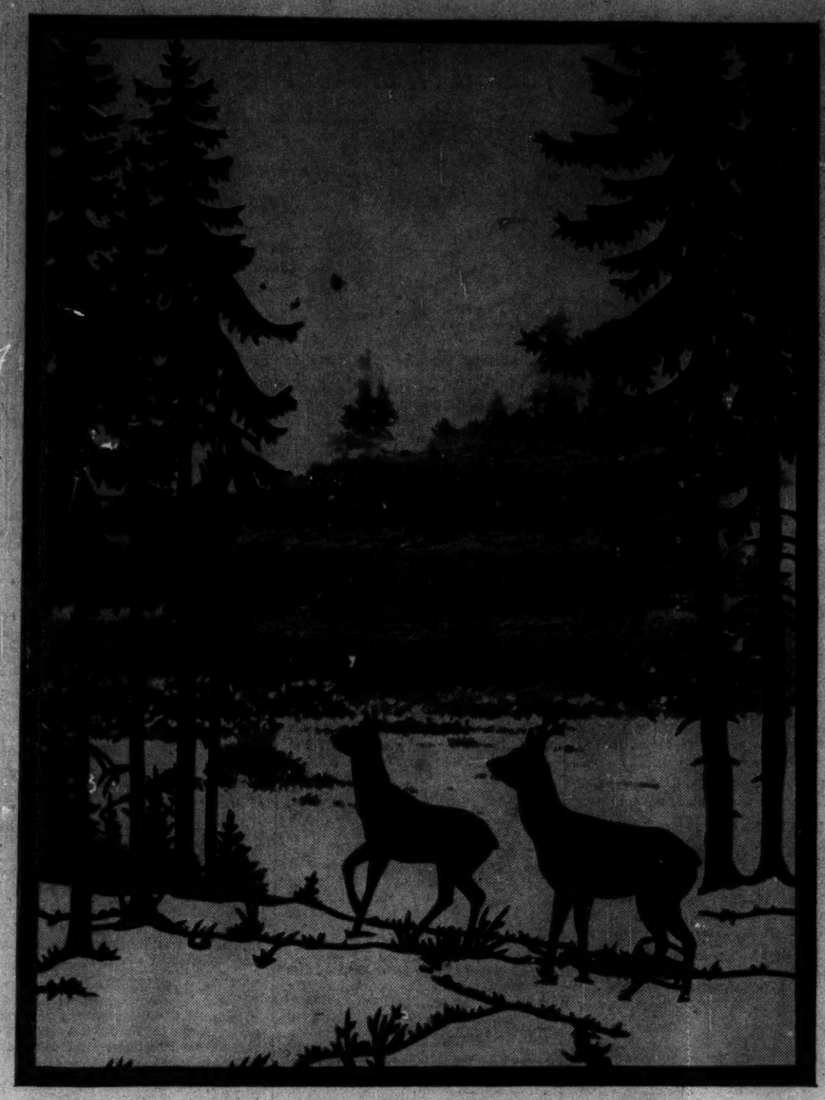
Through low-lying meadows, its winding course defined by the beds of osiers that grow on either side, the river flows lazily, brimming full to the very edge. Here and there a giant oak thrusts its branches horizontally over the water, and where the stream bends at an acute angle, a thicket of alders has displaced the pliant willow canes, and with its fringe of reeds and sedges makes an attractive refuge for the creatures of the waterside.

No sooner does the incautious foot sink with a splash into the marshy soil at the water's edge, than a sharp cry of "scape scape" greets the ear, and a zigzag flash of white and brown goes soaring upward into space. Many snipe are feeding or resting in the rushes among the coarse grass, for strong southwest winds have been predominant for a week past, and the crossing of the stormy North Sea has tested their powers of endurance to the utmost. Here today, and tomorrow gone, for such is the way of these immigrants, and while the reasons for their selection of a feeding ground so well supplied, are obvious, their desertion of it, perhaps within the twenty-four hours, is not so easily explained.

But there are others less erratic than the snipe in their comings and goings. A slight ripple on the water at the edge of the reeds betrays the presence of the shy water-hens, many of whom are already swimming jerkily about the quiet backwater that here thrusts its way some distance into the thicket. A quarter of an hour passes before, satisfied that the coast is clear, the bird swims forth thrusting its head backward and forward at every stroke, in exactly the same way as its better known cousins. The olive brown back and ash colored breast barred with white, however, proclaim it to be a much less often seen member of the family, for the water-rail by no means courts attention, and only he shall find him who knows both where and how to look.

Suddenly a much greater commotion is noticeable in the water than can be attributed to the quietly moving birds. The small wavelets that have now reached the nearer side appear to have their origin at a point under an overhanging part of the farther bank, which is here a foot or two above the level of the stream. No sound, however, has been heard of the splash that might reasonably be expected from the sudden entrance of any large creature into the water. Yet it is evident that there is an animal swimming beneath the surface, for a line of bubbles is rapidly approaching the nearer side. Now it swerves, and moves parallel with the bank, so that by crawling forward a few inches and peering from beneath the branches of a friendly bush, it is possible to see, plainly revealed in the clear water, the dark brown body, with broad and powerful tail streaming out behind, of a young otter, not quite full grown, or perhaps he would have waited more patiently for the darkness which his kind prefer for their excursions. Once under the cover of the bank, the otter comes to the surface, and soon reaching the end of the backwater, lands in the shadow of a willow and is lost to sight.

A mile or so away the river, passing through higher ground, has cut its way deep into the soft soil, the high and steep banks, except in one particular spot, being clothed with a dense growth of trees and underbrush. It is here, a few hours later, that the young otter, the same one, suddenly appears again from a small patch of long grass in an adjoining field. For a moment he stands at the edge, head alone showing, looking carefully from side to side; then stands up on his hind legs to get a more comprehensive view. At last, dropping again to his more natural position, he turns his head, as though to call to a hidden friend that all is clear. Perhaps he actually does so, in that peculiar voice, half whine and half whistle that represents the otters' language, for there is certainly a movement in the tussocks of coarse grass, and almost immediately his exact counterpart, a brother or sister probably, comes into the open a little farther to the left. Apparently satisfied that in such a lonely spot there is nothing to fear, and their naturally high spirits further raised by the golden sunlight of a late autumn afternoon, they gambol and frolic together like kittens, right up to the edge of the river bank. Faster and more exciting the game becomes, until what might have been expected happens, and both, unable to check themselves in time, disappear from sight, a quite respectable splash announcing their arrival in the river, a moment later.



Deer in Snow. Cut Out Silhouette by Margaret Baumann

ATTRACTIVE silhouettes such as these are cut out under the direction of Mrs. Margaret Baumann of Eisenach, Germany, by her artist friends. They are a unique and interesting form of art work, and cover a wide range of subjects.

For three years Mrs. Baumann has exported her silhouettes to nearly every country of the world, and has found the English-speaking people especially interested in them. Because of this, many of the new silhouettes have been based on American themes. Mrs. Baumann has been surprised to find among Americans such an appreciation of her art.

Her work is very delicately done, and charming in composition and detail. There are delightful landscapes, water scenes, and animal studies, besides pictures illustrative of children's fairy stories. Among the latter are "The Frog-King," "Little Red Riding Hood," and "Hansel and Gretel." Quaint Dutch scenes, French designs after the manner of Watteau, Venetian and Oriental views, and Spanish serenaders all have a place in the series. Among the American subjects are "Palms on the Pacific Coast," "Cars in the Rocky Mountains," and "Manhattan Bridge."

A two-toned effect is secured by covering the background silhouette with thin transparent paper, and leaving the foreground, which is cut out separately, plain black. Although something of a novelty, these silhouettes combine clever workmanship with high artistic taste.

Happy Year

Beckoning lights now shown to us,
Well-reckoned heights now known to us,
Eager hopes heart-blown of us—
Oh, high ambitious dreams are spun
For all of Nineteen Thirty One!

All is well! Fields to be plowed by us,
A finer chance allowed to us,
With better work avowed by us—
May we have cause to think: "Well done!"
Through all of Nineteen Thirty One!

PETER A. LEA.

The Call of the Bush

Day is smiling approval at earth's new spring apparel. It is good to be out of doors, free, and away. Already in the moonlight dawn the warbling magpies had heralded such an awakening, and the call of the bush is loud and insistent. So off to the hills for young hearts eager to revel in nature's glory.

Up hill and down dale, through wooded vales blue-vaulted by the floor of heaven; by the crystal lake shaded on every side by thickets green; to the distant purple hills where grows the bracken fern or hoots the owl; where music in the waterfall makes harmony with singing birds; where cries the curlew plaintively; or where the kookaburra lifts his laughter on the air; such places lend themselves where thought may dwell in simplest luxury.

Leschanaultia, blue, yellow, white and red, splashes the landscape like a painter's palette. Buttercups fringe the roadside's edge. Sarsaparilla hangs her purple tresses from tree to tree. The tall gums stand majestic; low blackboy clumps send up new, soft, green spears.

At last a wattle grove is reached. The silence in the woods is very sound, the sound that breathes in stillness thanks to God for such a paradise. In the trees' cool shade luncheon is spread. Rest, talk and daydreams while away the afternoon's sunshine. Homeward toward the city, as the golden sunset says, Amen!

Buon Proponimento

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

DAL punto di vista dell'astronomia un nuovo anno incomincia ogni giorno; tuttavia il giorno che l'umanità ha designato quale il principio dell'anno secondo il calendario è di gran momento. È propriamente l'occasione di una sana rinnovazione mentale. Si passa in rivista il successo passato, mentre pensieri di riforma assumono forma nella consapevolezza, e giustamente. La saggezza benedice un'equa valutazione di motivi e di attività. La retrospezione che cancella errori passati od insuccessi con una giusta valutazione dell'umano sforzo in termini di bene spirituale è giovevole. È saggio, nel linguaggio della poesia, "di raccogliere dal passato piantato il grano".

L'uomo, simiglianza di Dio, come insegna la Scienza Cristiana, è perfetto; e l'uomo reale non ha bisogno di proponimenti e neppure di progresso, poichè l'uomo ideale dimora sempre nel reame dell'armonia e della gloria. Ma l'umanità ha bisogno di progressivo sviluppo verso lo Spirito finchè ci scontriamo tutti nell'unità della fede, e della conoscenza del Figliuol di Dio, in uomo compiuto, alla misura dell'età matura del corpo di Cristo, verso la statura di Cristo. Chi si rende conto della necessità del progressivo sviluppo del bene nell'umana esperienza, e si propone di prepararsi per questo, aiuta sè stesso e l'uomo suo fratello. Gesù disse: "Ed io, quando sarò levato in su dalla terra, trarrò tutti a me".

Dopo che la devota Anna aveva portato il fanciullo Samuele al tempio e l'aveva lasciato colà a servire il Signore, si narra che essa faceva una piccola tunica e la portava al fanciullo ogni anno. Chi non si rappresenta la gioia di quella madre, confezionando un piccolo abito per il prezioso figliuolo che essa aveva donato al Signore? Chi non si rende conto che ogni anno essa faceva l'abito più grande per provvedere alla crescita che essa sapeva essere inevitabile? Chi non potrebbe scorgere in questo racconto di amor materno e devozione materna un'analogia colla tenera provvidenza del Padre-Madre di tutti per i Suoi figliuoli? Chi potrebbe dubitare che Iddio dalle profondità della Sua saggezza ed amore insondabili provvede ampiamente per quell'emergere individuale dall'umano al divino che è crescita spirituale?

Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive: "Ogni passo avanti è un passo più spirituale" (The People's Idea of God, pag. 1), e, "I Cristiani hanno l'ordine di *crescere nella grazia*" (Unity of Good, pag. 14). Questa crescita nella grazia, questo sviluppo verso Cristo, è alla portata di chiunque lo cerca, avendo fiducia in Dio per la forza e per il proponimento. Chi è istruito nella Scienza non si propone invano di fare meglio ed essere migliore, nè ritorna al male o all'insuccesso a causa della mesmerica suggestione che il bene è al di là della sua abilità di conquista. I suoi sforzi sono divinamente fortificati e rinforzati, ed i bisbigli del male son fatti tacere col moltiplicarsi dei frutti del proponimento scientifico. Che le vecchie abitudini, i vecchi limiti, le vecchie superstizioni, e gratificazioni contestino pure quello che vogliono, il fatto si è che non vi è tornare indietro in quella crescita individuale che non è aumento materiale, ma sviluppo spirituale.

Credenze umane posson sembrare intromettersi fra il proponimento e la realizzazione. Tuttavia, l'ammissione che l'uomo riflette Dio nell'identità, nella consapevolezza, e nell'azione, spazza via le tetre ombre dell'insuccesso, della reazione, e del ristagno. L'effetto di una tale ammissione dà forza al proponimento ed efficacia allo sforzo. Quando la crescita viene definita scientificamente quale un risveglio all'essere spirituale, il proponimento non è che un gradino verso una sempre maggiore percezione è dimostrazione di bene. Forza di volontà non può giovare a edificare i sentimenti morali che elevano e liberano l'esperienza.

Appunto come nella musica dove la risoluzione di una dissonanza è armonia, nella Scienza una risoluzione giusta reca risultati armonici. Non risulta in agio nella materia, pace ad ogni costo, o qualunque altra delle numerose bagatelle dell'umana credenza; risulta bensì in fiducia in Dio, altruismo, e consistente negazione delle pretese della materia, fino a che si sa che malattia e morte sono irreali, il male è considerato colpevole, e la trivialità è spiacevole.

Buon proponimento risulta in onestà verso i propri simili e fedeltà verso Dio, per cui si obbedisce ai Dieci Commandamenti e si emula lo spirito dell'insegnamento di Cristo Gesù. Uno dei suoi risultati è l'indipendenza da capricci e mode umane. Un altro è la preveggenza per la quale si dimostra la presenza costante della Mente. Un terzo è esaltazione, che segue il superamento dell'invidia, della disillusione, dell'odio, e di una miriade di altre vagarie mortali colla Mente sanatrice di Cristo. Giusto proponimento non può essere revocato quando è sostenuto dall'investigare le Scritture, dal conquistare il timore, dal sostenere l'opposizione con calma, e dal sopportare la persecuzione trionfalmente; e alleva una crescita spirituale inviata dal cielo, perenne, viva, ed inestinguibile.

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Year's End

Down Time's windswept hillside
I saw the Old Year creep,
Past low, drifted hollows
Where spent leaves sleep.

Winds were in the brown fields
But lately ripe with corn,
And ghosts of autumn asters
Stood ragged and forlorn.

I pitied him in passing,
So shabby and so old,
Young dreams all forgotten,
And proud heart cold.

But when the New Year met him,
Climbing, climbing still,
I saw them pause in passing,
Halfway on the hill;

Midnight bells were sounding,
High stars pricked through.
"Hail, brother!" cried the Old Year.
"God bless you!" said the New.

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLEN.

Good Resolution

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FROM the standpoint of astronomy a new year begins every day; still the day which mankind has designated as the beginning of the calendar year is momentous. It is properly the occasion of wholesome mental renovation. Review is made of past accomplishment, while thoughts of reform take shape in consciousness, and rightly so. Wisdom blesses a fair appraisal of motives and activities. Retrospection which cancels past mistakes or failures by a just evaluation of human effort in terms of spiritual good is helpful. It is wise, in the language of poetry, "to gather from the planted past the grain."

Man, God's likeness, as Christian Science teaches, is perfect; and the real man has no need of resolution for reform or even progress, because the ideal man is always abiding in the realm of harmony and glory. But mankind does need progressive growth Spiritward, even "unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." One who recognizes the necessity of the progressive unfoldment of good in human experience, and resolves to fit himself therefor, helps himself and his brother man. Jesus said, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."

After devout Hannah had taken the child Samuel to the temple and left him there to serve the Lord, it is related that she made a little coat and brought it to the child each year. Who cannot picture the joy of that mother, fashioning a little garment for the precious son she had given to the Lord? Who cannot realize that each year she made the garment larger to care for the growth she knew to be inevitable? Who cannot glimpse in this tale of mother-love and devotion an analogy to the tender providence of the Father-Mother of all for His children? Who can doubt that God from the depths of His fathomless wisdom and love makes ample provision for that individual emergence from the human to the divine which is spiritual growth?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Every step of progress is a step more spiritual" (The People's Idea of God, p. 1), and, "Christians are commanded to *grow in grace*" (Unity of Good, p. 14). This growth in grace, this development Christward, is within the reach of everyone who seeks it, trusting God for strength and resolution. One who is instructed in Science does not resolve in vain to do and be better, nor does he go back to evil or failure through the mesmeric suggestion that good is beyond his ability to achieve. His efforts are divinely strengthened and reinforced, and the whisperings of evil are silenced as the fruits of scientific resolution multiply. Let old habits, landmarks, superstitions, and gratifications argue what they may, the fact remains that there is no backward turning in that individual growth which is not material accretion, but spiritual unfoldment.

Human beliefs may seem to stand between resolution and realization. However, the acknowledgment that man reflects God in identity, consciousness, and action clears away the gloomy shadows of failure, reaction, and stagnation. The effect of such an acknowledgment gives strength to resolution and efficacy to endeavor. When growth is scientifically defined as an awakening to spiritual being, resolution is but a stepping stone to an ever increasing recognition and demonstration of good. Will power cannot aid in building up the moral sentiments which uplift and liberate experience.

Even as in music where the resolution of a dissonance is harmony, in Science right resolution brings harmonious results. It does not result in ease in matter, peace at any price, or any other of the many baubles of human belief; but it does result in trust in God, unselfishness, and consistent denial of matter's claims, until sickness and death are known to be unreal, evil is regarded as obnoxious, and triviality is unattractive.

Good resolution results in honesty to one's fellow men and fidelity to God, whereby one obeys the Ten Commandments and emulates the spirit of Christ Jesus' teaching. One of its results is independence of human fads and fashions. Another is foresight by which Mind's ever-presence is proved. A third is exaltation, which follows the overcoming of envy, disappointment, hatred, and a myriad other mortal vagaries with the healing Mind of Christ. Right resolution cannot be reversed when it is sustained by searching the Scriptures, by conquering fear, by meeting opposition calmly, and by enduring persecution triumphantly; and it fosters a heaven-sent spiritual growth, perennial, lively, and unquenchable.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Such Was Titian

The patrician Alvise Pisani possessed a beautiful house at San Cassian, standing on a tongue of land called Biri Grande. From the embrasured windows Murano could be seen, and the island of San Cristoforo, and of Pace; beyond these, in the distance, rose the tall tower of Torcello, and a dark line along the water marked the forest of the distant island called Deserto; to the left rose the Euganean Hills, to the right stretched a long beach of gleaming sand. The fishermen used to say that when the mysterious glow spread over the waters of the lagoon at night the Fata Morgana had floated up the Adriatic and was bathing in the dark.

All those things might be seen from the windows of Alvise Pisani's house; and there dwelt Titian, no longer the thoughtless gallant of his earlier days, but grave now, stately and magnificent . . . but he still keeps his love of conversation, his luxurious tastes, his lordly manner; and now he feels himself the equal of the great of the earth, and it amuses him to exchange letters with princes. For secretaries he has poets, historians, and even a cardinal; he is the Titian who will allow an emperor to stoop for the brush that has fallen from his hand. But few men ever had such grace and winning charm, and his house is ever open to his countless friends, a place of gathering, of wit and of good talk, where ladies are received, some of whom a later age will call bluestockings, ladies who are members of the learned academies, and ladies that play the lute.

Such was Titian, and such the house in which he was rarely alone. He had among many friends two at least with whom he was really intimate, the sculptor Sansovino, and Pietro Aretino, the man of letters. . . . He could not let a day go by without seeing both, and the three were generally together. If one of them was asked to dinner, he invariably begged his host to invite the other two.—FRANCIS MARION CRAWFORD, in "Salve Venetia."

Ceylonese Fauna

I know a place where wooded hills
that are the home of many bears
thrust their long promontories far into
a blue lake. In shallow bays between
the woods families of pelicans cruise
slowly, fishing as they go, their white
bodies gleaming like a squadron of
toy yachts. Waves break upon the
shore, and crocodiles lie basking on
the gravel there, or stretch themselves
at length on little grassy mounds left
by the receding water, where they lie
with their mouths open wide like
traps set ready for use. The trees
that overhang the water are nesting-
places for colonies of egrets, large and
small; herons abound there, and
several kinds of storks; and in shallow
water the strange spoonbills run with
their flat-tipped bills scooping up food
like a boy with a shrimping net;
plovers and sandpipers run along the
beach, and stilts with legs like red
sealing-wax stand and whistle; and
if one has fortune, rose-and-white
flamingoes may be seen wading far
out from land, sometimes in large
flocks. Five kinds of kingfisher are
common birds there, and I have seen
another very rare one. White-headed
fishing eagles call like clarionets from
high trees where they watch for the
shoals, and the chestnut-colored kites
mew as they hover hungrily along
the margin of the lake. Once when I
crossed in a boat and landed on the
far side in a prairie of grass growing
as high as my shoulders, a herd of
wild buffaloes that I estimated to
contain about eighty head rose up
and stood in a curve of wondering
faces hesitating whether to fight or
fly. As the water sinks in the sou'-
west monsoon, and the flats become
carpeted with soft grass, the deer
venture farther from the encircling
woods, and herds of wild swine plough
up acres of the new pasture in a
night in search for food. This is the
place to watch per-*lowl*, for at the
back of the lake they abound, and
their loud cat-calls are the earliest
herald of dawn.—JOHN STILL, in "The Jungle Tide"

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Chronological March of Past Year Reveals Advances in Major Fields of Endeavor

Prohibition Liquor Laws

TIGHTENING lines of federal prohibition enforcement under a completely reorganized system, together with an agitation of the issue that brings it into the forefront of national and state politics, mark the eleventh year of the dry laws in the United States. The wets win contests in some sections of the country.

Canada enacts a bill refusing clearance to cargoes of intoxicating liquor destined for dry countries. Finland refuses to weaken its prohibition law. Switzerland votes to control distilled alcohol. President Rubio of Mexico takes steps to cut down use of heavy intoxicants.

Jan. 16—Dr. James M. Doran, United States commissioner of prohibition, observes the tenth anniversary of the dry laws.

Jan. 31—The Mexican Government requires the refrigeration of pulque, called the "drink curse of Mexico," thereby preventing the fermentation of the maguey plant juice from which it is made and rendering it almost nonalcoholic.

Feb. 5—Mexico City bars are ordered closed for three days during the presidential inauguration.

Feb. 6—Headmasters of 17 leading boys' academies throughout the United States report less drinking among preparatory school students than before prohibition, in reply to contrary charges.

Feb. 22—The Reichstag committee for social economics votes to restrict all advertising of alcoholic drinks in public conveyances.

March 5—Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford strongly support prohibition before the House Judiciary Committee

March 7—Ortiz Rubio, newly inaugurated President of Mexico, outlines a program against intoxicating liquor. "I consider alcohol," he says, "one of the worst enemies of civilization and it must be eliminated progresively from the country."

March 29—By a substantial majority, the State of Victoria, Australia, votes to retain the present regulations governing the sale of liquor in saloons between specified hours.

April 6—The Swiss people enact by a large majority a law for control of the manufacture, sale and importation of distilled alcohol, known as "schnapps." Heavy taxation is imposed.

May 5—The Supreme Court of the United States hands down a unanimous decision holding that the sale of paraphernalia for the manufacture of home brew is illegal.

May 15—Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, opens his campaign for the United States senatorial nomination in the New Jersey primary by advocating repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the substitution of an amendment to restore to the states the power to determine their own policy toward the liquor traffic.

May 20—The Canadian liquor export bill, refusing clearances to cargoes of intoxicating liquor destined for a dry country, passes its final reading in the Senate without a division. The measure was urged by Premier W. L. Mackenzie King, chiefly to aid the United States in its enforcement of prohibition.

Purchasers of intoxicating liquor are not guilty of violating the prohibition law, it is unanimously ruled by the Supreme Court of the United States.

July 1—Prohibition enforcement is transferred under the Williamson Act from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice, with Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock as director. Dr. Doran continues at he Treasury Department in a new post as commissioner of industrial alcohol. Enforcement of narcotics laws is segregated from prohibition in a new bureau.

July 24—President Hoover issues an executive order forbidding American diplomats and consuls to purchase liquor with expense allowances appropriated by Congress.

July 30—Colonel Woodcock announces that his bureau will focus its activities against large-scale violations of the dry laws. Two hundred picked men are to be trained for this work. He outlines a system of instructing prohibition agents in 12 special schools, one in each administrative circuit of the country.

Aug. 11—A proclamation issued by the provincial government of British Columbia authorizes the liquor board to cancel all export licenses, in accordance with the new Canadian export law. The export houses in this area had involved many problems for enforcement officials in the United States.

Sept. 2—The bureau of prohibition in the Department of Justice opens a school at Washington to train 24 instructors for the new circuit schools.

Sept. 10—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, in announcing his candidacy for reëlection, comes out publicly for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but urges some provision to protect dry states from being flooded with liquor from wet territory, and some constitutional safeguard against the return of the saloon.

Sept. 14—Prussia bans sale of hard liquor on Reichstag election day.

Oct. 17—The American Federation of Labor in convention at Boston by a large majority votes down resolutions calling upon it to ask repeal of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment. The federation reaffirms its previous stand for 2.75 per cent beer.

Oct. 31—Twenty-two Massachusetts justices break the traditional silence of the bench on public topics by urging retention of the state enforcement act, up for a referendum vote asking repeal.

Nov. 4—Massachusetts repeals its state enforcement act, under which state and local police had authority to act directly against illegal manufacture, transportation, exportation and importation of intoxicating liquor. Illinois votes for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, modification of the Volstead Act and repeal of its state enforcement act. Rhode Island votes for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Nov. 18—The American Bar Association votes in a prohibition poll for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Dec. 8—Representatives of 30 national dry organizations gather in Washington in annual conference.

Dec. 10—A non-toxic denaturant is announced by Dr. Doran for use by the bureau of industrial alcohol.

Dec. 16—Adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment is declared to have been invalid, in a ruling by United States District Judge William Clark of New Jersey. His ground is that constitutional conventions elected by the people in the various states must approve such amendments, instead of the State Legislatures. Steps are taken to take the issue to the Supreme Court.

Dec. 18—The Finnish Diet rejects a bill asking increase of the 1.6 per cent alcoholic content of beer, as allowed under the prohibition law, to 2.25 per cent.

Popular Rule Endures in Many Lands Under Stress of Varied Changes While World's Jurists Work for More Humane and Effective Penal Codes

Great Britain Seeks Ways to Solve Questions Basic to Empire

DEMOCRACIES of the world write a page tracing ebbs and flows in popular government. Spain ends a long dictatorship, and feels its way toward republican institutions. Latin America experiences readjustments on a large scale, as established régimes go down before new leaders. Great Britain grapples with colonial questions that summon its most profound statesmanship.

Jan. 28—Gen. Primo de Rivera resigns the Premiership of Spain after a dictatorship of six and one-half years, and Gen. d'Amaso Berenguer is asked by the King to form a new government.

Feb. 5—Pascuel Ortiz Rubio is inaugurated President of Mexico, succeeding Emilio Portes Gil.

Feb. 22—The Minseito, the party of Premier Yuko Hamaguchi, is overwhelmingly victorious in the Japanese general election.

Feb. 25—A new French Cabinet formed by Camille Chautemps, moderate leader of the Radical Socialist party, is overthrown by 15 votes on its first test ballot in the Chamber of Deputies.

Feb. 27—Republican demonstrations occur in Madrid, Spain.

March 1—André Tardieu completes a new French Cabinet, with himself as Premier, and Arisiide Briand as Foreign Minister.

March 11—The Japanese Cabinet approves the autonomy plan for Korea.

March 24—The women's enfranchisement bill passes the Union of South Africa Assembly, 73 to 31.

March 27—The Mueller Cabinet, the longest lived ministry in the history of the German Republic, submits its collective resignation to President von Hindenburg when it faces defeat in the Reichstag on its finance program.

March 28—President Hoover announces that the Administration will adopt the recommendations of the Haitian investigation commission that Brig.-Gen. John H. Russell, American high commissioner in Haiti, be supplanted by an American minister; that American marines be gradually withdrawn, and that Americans holding office in the Haitian Government be gradually replaced by Haitians.

March 29—Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Centrist Party leader in the German Reichstag, forms a new Cabinet at the call of President von Hindenburg, with himself as Chancellor and Dr. Julius Curtius as Foreign Minister.

April 6—Mahatma Gandhi, Nationalist leader of India, arrives at the Gulf of Cambay to begin the manufacture of salt in violation of the law as part of a campaign of civil disobedience.

April 24—The United States Senate opposes, 37 to 36, repeal of the national origins clause of the immigration act of 1924, which limits the number of aliens admitted from Europe each year to 150,000.

May 5—Gandhi is arrested by the British authorities. Mrs. Gandhi takes up his work.

May 10—The Japanese House of Representatives passes the woman-suffrage bill, giving the right to vote in municipal elections, and it now goes to the House of Peers.

May 15—Eugene Roy is inaugurated temporary president of Haiti.

May 22—Jews in Palestine resort to a general strike over the British Government's suspension of immigration to the country.

May 28—Dr. Hernando Siles, President of Bolivia since 1926, resigns without giving any reason, and places the Government in the hands of the Cabinet.

June 6—After five years in exile, former Crown Prince Carol returns by airplane to Rumania.

June 8—Carol is proclaimed King of Rumania.

June 9—The first volume of the report of the Simon commission in India reaffirms self-government as the goal of the British policy there, and points out the vast difficulties, such as the economic and administrative structure of the country and the age-long traditions and lack of national unity, in the way.

June 23—The Simon commission issues the second volume of its report, in which it urges that India graduate into self-government as a federation of autonomous provinces under British control.

June 26—King Christian of Denmark opens the celebration of the 1000th anniversary of Iceland's Althing, or parliament.

July 1—Representatives of the British Government and of Irak sign an agreement under which Irak will automatically become independent on entering the League of Nations in 1932.

July 16—The British House of Lords bars women members by a vote of 53 to 49.

July 26—The Bruening Government and President von Hindenburg, with the Reichstag dissolved, promulgate a financial program by decree under Article 48 of the Constitution. A cut of $40,000,000 in the budget is included. This is the first use of the article for a financial measure.

July 28—The Conservatives in Canada, headed by R. B. Bennett, are overwhelmingly victorious in general elections, taking over the Government from the Liberals.

Aug. 16—Rafael Leonidas Trujillo takes office as President of Santo Domingo, terminating a period of unrest brought about by a peasant revolt.

Aug. 25—Gen. Manuel Ponce takes over the Government of Peru, after Auguste B. Legula has resigned as President and left the country.

Sept. 14—Fascists, led by Adolf Hitler, and Communists, make gains in the Reichstag elections in Germany, cutting down the majority of the Moderates.

Sept. 18—The provisional government of Argentina, set up by Gen. Jose Francisco Uriburu after the régimes of President Irigoyen and Dr. Enrique Martinez had been successively overthrown, is recognized by the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, Poland, Colombia and Cuba.

The United States recognizes the provisional governments of Bolivia and Peru.

Sept. 25—Mustafa Kemal Pasha refuses to accept the proposal that he be made president of Turkey for life. Under the leadership of Fethi Bey, members of the new Liberal Party take their seats in the Assembly, this being the first time that the two-party system has been introduced.

Sept. 28—A revolutionary meeting is permitted in Madrid, and 20,000 people hear speakers demand a republic.

Oct. 1—The Imperial Conference opens in London, with the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and the five self-governing dominions of the British Empire participating.

Oct. 10—Following virtual conclusion of the civil war in China, President Chiang Kai-shek pledges governmental reforms, designed to make China a united and modern nation.

Oct. 20—The British Government decides to set up a legislative council to govern Palestine. Dr. Chaim Weizmann resigns as president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and of the Zionist World Organization in protest against the British policy.

Oct. 24—An economy budget for 1931 is passed by the German Cabinet, saving $270,130,000, as compared with the emergency budget decreed on July 26.

The Government in Brazil is taken over by a provisional junta after Washington Luis abdicates the presidency and is made a prisoner.

Nov. 4—A Democratic landslide returns Franklin D. Roosevelt as Governor of New York, and sends James Hamilton Lewis to the Senate from Illinois, George McGill to the Senate from Kansas, and Marcus A. Coolidge to the Senate from Massachusetts. Joseph B. Ely (D.) is elected Governor of Massachusetts, Dwight W. Morrow (R.) is elected Senator from New Jersey and Gifford Pinchot (R.) is elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

Nov. 8—The new Brazilian Government is recognized by the United States and Great Britain, bringing to 16 the number of governments which have accorded recognition.

Dec. 4—Jules Theodore Steeg announces a French Cabinet, succeeding the Tardieu Ministry.

Dec. 31—The Round Table Conference on India nears the close of its sessions in London, with prospects of a new constitution in sight after 50 days of discussion.

Bustamente Finds Gains for Democracy in Year

To The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY great war since the beginning of the nineteenth century has produced a crop of dictatorships, and every dictatorship intensifies anxieties for liberty. The most important trend of 1930 in many countries has had results, some of them laudable, others lamentable, in the beginnings of universal reëstablishment of democracy.

Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante

World Court Justice from Cuba

Latin America Undergoes Many Readjustments In Government

Law and the Courts

SIMPLIFICATION of court procedure holds chief place in legal discussions of the year. Trial by jury is the subject of important rulings. Denmark abolishes the supreme penalty. Mexico takes similar action under its new penal code.

Jan. 13—President Hoover submits to Congress the first preliminary report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, dealing with prohibition and calling for simplification of legal procedure to lessen court crowding.

Feb. 3—Application of civil service methods to the selection of prison personnel is recommended in a report by a subcommittee of the National Crime Commission.

William Howard Taft retires from the Chief Justiceship of the United States.

Feb. 24—Charles E. Hughes is sworn in as Chief Justice of the United States.

April 10—Abolition of capital punishment is effected in Denmark, under a new penal code.

April 15—Trial by jury may be waived at the option of the accused, in major as well as minor criminal cases, the United States Supreme Court rules.

June 20—Organization of a national prison emergency committee, to serve as a clearing house for information and an agency for a thorough study of prison conditions to the end of benefiting the individual prisoner, is announced at New York. The committee is to act under the auspices of the National Committee on Prisons and Labor.

July 3—President Hoover signs an appropriation bill providing $200,000 for federal probationary work and adding 32 probation officers to the eight previously available.

Sept. 9—Representatives of 40 nationalities meet at the tenth International Penal and Penitentiary Congress in Prague. Methods of winning the criminal back to normal living are stressed, rather than mere punishment.

Nov. 23—Mexico's new penal code is announced in effect, providing for abolition of the capital penalty and substitution of a council of technical experts for trial by jury.

Social Welfare

PROTECTION of children in factories and the community at large receives substantial encouragement in several concrete measures.

March 31—The new law in India forbidding the marriage of girls less than 14 and boys less than 18 years of age, goes into effect.

A social relief measure set up by Queen Elizabeth in 1601 is replaced by modern agencies in Great Britain when the "guardians of the poor" are eliminated.

May 9—Hull House, pioneer social settlement established by Miss Jane Addams in Chicago, opens a celebration of its fortieth anniversary.

June 30—For the first time a Congressional committee of the United States takes favorable action on an anti-vivisection bill.

Sept. 11—A resolution asking cotton mill executives of the United States to eliminate night employment of women and minors under 18 years of age, is adopted by the executive committee of the Cotton Textile Institute.

Sept. 24—Members of the planning committee of President Hoover's conference on home building and home ownership hold their first meeting at the White House.

Nov. 22—A 19-point program for child welfare is adopted at the closing session of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

Nov. 25—A bullfight scheduled for Nov. 30 in Newark, N. J. is cancelled by order of the director of public safety.

Mechanics and Invention

MORE smoothly operating mechanisms the world over testify to the steady advance of invention. An intensive campaign to explore the atmosphere hundreds of miles above the earth by means of rocket projectiles, starts with adequate financial backing. Protection of inventors' rights is carried forward.

Jan. 13—An apparatus enabling mail planes to pick up cargoes while in flight is developed by Robert Ormand of Spartanburg, S. C.

Feb. 18—A picture is sent by radio from Schenectady, N. Y., to Sydney, Australia, and returned in recognizable form after traveling 20,000 miles in one-eighth of a second. The test is made by the radio research laboratory of the General Electric Company.

March 24—A clearing house for inventions of America and Europe is organized in New York, designed to help the inventor and manufacturer.

April 9—Two-way television is successful in tests at New York when individuals two miles apart converse for nearly two hours in plain sight of each other. The Bell Telephone laboratories conduct the experiment.

April 23—Powder-rocket propulsion is employed by Gottlieb Espenlaub, German experimenter, to drive his tailless plane 95 miles an hour for a brief period, it is announced at Duesseldorf, Germany.

May 22—Discoverers or inventors of botanical types are given patent rights under a bill unanimously passed by the United States Senate and House.

June 19—A new type of diesel oil locomotive employing compressed air propulsion is described before the World Power Conference at Berlin as successful in tests on the Reich railways.

July 10—Prof. Robert H. Goddard of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., is assured financial backing by Daniel Guggenheim for his experiments with rocket-ships to investigate upper atmospheric conditions, possibly 250 miles above the earth.

Oct. 6—Prof. Georges Claude, at Matanzas, Cuba, culminates five years of constant effort to obtain power from the Gulf Stream by keeping 40 500-watt electric lamps burning for more than an hour.

Oct. 18—A "Zeppelin on wheels" attains 100 miles an hour in tests near Hanover, Ger., carrying 25 passengers. The car is pushed along an ordinary railroad line by a four-bladed propellor and 400-horsepower gasoline engine. The invention is expected to bridge the speed gap between rail and air transportation.

Oct. 28—A compass for navigation in fog wins the gold medal at the sixth International Exhibition of Inventions at Westminster.

Engineer Names Chief Gain

THE greatest practical advance of 1930 in engineering lies in conserving power resources by gradual perfecting of heavy oil engines, particularly the type in which pressure causes ignition. While progress is remarkable for large land and marine engines, it is still more so for small motive power in industry, road transport and aviation.

H. S. Hele-Shaw

Past President, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London.

Sports

A GENIAL Atlantan lawyer who plays golf captures the imagination of the world with his unparalleled feat in winning the four major individual trophies in one year. The America's Cup races, off Newport, hold the attention of yachtsmen and landsmen alike.

April 19—Clarence H. De Mar, representing the Melrose, Mass., Post of the American Legion, wins the Boston Athletic Association's thirty-third annual Marathon for the seventh time.

May 10—Frank C. Wykoff '32, University of Southern California sprinter, runs the 100-yard dash without the aid of starting blocks, in 9 2-5s., bettering the world record.

May 16—The United States Walker Cup golf team retains the trophy it had won five times before by defeating the British team, 10 points to 2.

July 27—By the granitelike defenses of the two French tennis stars, Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra France retains the Davis Cup, defeating the United States 4 victories to 1.

Sept. 10—The United States polo team retains the international polo cup by defeating the British team at Westbury, N. Y.

Sept. 18—The Enterprise of the New York Yacht Club keeps the America's Cup in the United States by defeating Sir Thomas J. Lipton's British challenger, Shamrock V, in the final race of the series off Newport, R. I.

Sept. 27—"Bobby" Jones defeats Eugene V. Homans of Englewood, N. J., in the final round, to win the United States amateur golf championship. With this victory he becomes the first golfer to hold the British and American amateur and open trophies in one year.

Oct. 1—Peggy Wee, sailed by Arthur Knapp Jr. and Newell P. Weed of the Bay Side Yacht Club, wins the international championship of the Star Class Yacht Racing Association.

Oct. 5—Jules Ladoumeague, French runner, betters the world's record for the 1500-meter run by covering the distance in 3m. 49 1-5s.

Oct. 8—The Philadelphia Athletics of the American League win the World Series baseball championship by defeating the St. Louis Cardinals of the National League in the final game of the series, 7 to 1.

Oct. 18—The schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester wins the Lipton and Davis cups by defeating the schooner Bluenose of Nova Scotia in the last of a series of international fishermen's races off Gloucester, Mass.

Dec. 6—The University of Notre Dame football team defeats the University of Southern California eleven, 27 to 0, to claim the college gridiron championship of the United States.

Education Fine Arts

RADIO enters the schools as a major factor, while widespread endeavors are directed toward bringing out a higher adult literacy. In the fields of Art, Music, Literature and the Drama, gains are quietly registered. Archæologists reconstruct important bridges in the knowledge of antiquity, including evidence that Biblical acounts of Abraham and other characters are founded on fact.

Education

Jan. 18—Preparation of an elementary correspondence course for children isolated in lighthouses, islands and other removed spots, is announced by the United States Office of Education.

Jan. 26—High schools for colored youth in the South increased from 11 in 1922 to more than 300 in 1929, it is shown by a survey of education in the United States.

Feb. 4—An estimated 1,500,000 school children throughout the United States listen in at the opening of the American School of the Air. The school has a faculty of 16 educators, headed by Dr. William C. Bagley, professor of education at Teachers' College, Columbia University.

March 12—The French Chamber of Deputies adopts a measure to extend free education in secondary schools under governmental control, by a vote of 292 to 286. Pupils in what corresponds to the first year of high school in the United States are affected.

May 1—A college for interpreters opens at Mannheim, Germany.

May 11—A National Advisory Council on Radio in Education is organized at New York, with Levering Tyson of Columbia University as director and financial backing of John D. Rockefeller Jr., and the Carnegie Corporation. Fifty national leaders make up the group.

June 25—William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General of the United States, rules that military training is optional in land grant colleges.

July 3—Plans for a Progressive College for Women at Geneva are announced. The college will be limited to 50 American women for the first year.

July 30—The Committee on Intellectual Coöperation of the League of Nations ends sessions at which Albert Einstein, Madame Marie Curie and other savants aid in plans for a reorganization of the committee to broaden the scope of its work.

Aug. 19—The first teachers' congress in Turkey ends sessions at which it was voted to organize Boy Scout corps in all secondary schools and encourage athletics.

Aug. 26—Mexico continues its literacy campaign by expenditures to total $31,900,000 during the year, it is announced at Mexico City.

Sept. 13—Dr. Ambrose Caliver, first Negro of the United States to meet the requirements for a doctor of philosophy degree in college administration and instruction, is appointed to head a new division on Negro education in the Federal Office of Education.

Oct. 1—For the first time in the history of Russia, compulsory universal education is introduced by the Soviet régime. The measure applies only to children between seven and 10 years, with provision for widening the range annually.

Nov. 15—A nation-wide literacy drive is opened at Clarksburg, W. Va., by an advisory committee appointed by President Hoover.

Nov. 21—A reorganization of the University of Chicago whereby students will graduate when their fitness is proved by passing general examinations, without reference to the time they have spent in the institution, is announced by Robert M. Hutchins, president.

Dec. 1—A comprehensive program for modernizing the school system of Haiti is contained in the report of the United States commission appointed to investigate educational conditions there.

Dec. 21—Formation of a national advisory committee on Negro education is announced by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, United States Secretary of the Interior.

Art

Jan. 29—A great exhibition of Italian art opens at Burlington House, London, with masterpieces sent from Italy.

March 22—The Havemeyer Collection, gift of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, is placed on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

May 4—The seventeenth biennial International exhibition of modern art opens at Venice, with exhibits from Italy, England, the United States, Russia, France, Germany, Spain, Holland, Czechoslovakia and Belgium.

May 10—The Soviet Republic sells Imperial paintings and etchings at Leipzig for $1,210,000.

Oct. 14—A collection of old Russian ikons, permitted to leave Russia by the Soviet Government, is exhibited for the first time in America at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Nov. 13—George Gray Barnard, sculptor, is elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences, New York City.

Music

May 3—The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Arturo Toscanini, opens in Paris its European tour. Only the former New York Symphony Orchestra, among American orchestras, had preceded this organization to Europe.

July 22—Arturo Toscanini conducts at Bayreuth for the first time, opening the festival of Wagnerian music-dramas with "Tannhäuser."

Oct. 10—The Boston Symphony Orchestra opens its fiftieth year, with Sir George Henschel, who led it for its first three seasons, as guest conductor.

Nov. 20—The British Government announces an annual grant of an $87,500 subsidy to grand opera in Great Britain for the next five years. The Treasury also announces it will give $25,000 for the last quarter of 1930 toward the expenses of opera. The money will be paid through the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Literature

May 9—John Masefield is appointed Poet Laureate of England, to succeed the late Robert Bridges.

May 20—Drastic cuts in book prices are made by several New York publishers, while the American Booksellers' Association meets.

Oct. 15—The bimillenary of Virgil is celebrated throughout the world. At Rome, Italy culminates a nation-wide program of festivities. Mexico declares a holiday. In America alone some 300 public exercises are held. Scholarly publications are flooded with tributes.

Nov. 5—The Nobel prize in literature is awarded to Sinclair Lewis for "Babbitt." Mr. Lewis is the first American writer to receive the award.

Nov. 13—Edith Wharton, American novelist, is elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters. She is the only woman, except Julia Ward Howe, to be so honored. Robert Frost, poet; Irving Babbitt, critic, and James Truslow Adams, historian, are also elected. The Howells Medal is awarded to Willa Cather, another woman novelist.

Drama

Feb. 13—Mei Lan-fang and his company of Chinese actors give their first performance in America, at the Forty-ninth Street Theater, New York City.

May 9—The Oberammergau Passion Play has its decennial production before an audience of 5000, at the first performance in the new theater built for it.

May 12—The Pulitzer Prize is awarded to "The Green Pastures," by Marc Connelly.

Banker Charts World Finance

THE chief event of 1930 in finance is a composite result. In all fields readjustments occurred, various in aspect but inseparably interrelated. They were consistently part of a trend away from economic illusion and insecurity toward sound business realism. The development of this movement into a tangible fact is the year's chief financial event.

Rome C. Stephenson

President, American Bankers Association

Natural Sciences

PLUTO enters the family of known solar planets, circling on the borders of the system far beyond Neptune. While astronomers reach out into unfathomed space, chemists and physicists peer into the atom and find evidence before which old theories crumble. A revolution in concepts of matter wins world-wide recognition.

Jan. 2—Dr. A. H. Dempster, professor of physics at the University of Chicago, is awarded the $1000 prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in recognition of his experiments indicating the wave motion of protons, which form the nucleus of atoms.

March 13—A hitherto unknown planet, the ninth in the known solar system and believed to be the long-sought Planet X, is discovered beyond Neptune by the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz. Its estimated distance from the sun is 50 times that of the earth. Neptune, the last previous find, was discovered in 1846.

March 27—Prof. Albert Einstein presents to the Prussian Academy of Science a paper in which he offers mathematical proof of connection between gravitation and electricity, as outlined in his uniform field theory.

April 10—Dr. Robert A. Millikan, discoverer of cosmic radiation, declares in New York that the universe is constantly being renewed. He thereby disagrees with various current theories that it is running down like a clock or disintegrating through the dissipation of energy.

May 25—Astronomers of Lowell Observatory select "Pluto" as the name for the recently discovered trans-Neptunian planet.

June 6—Professor Einstein announces his theory that space is primary and more solid than matter, which he describes as secondary.

Oct. 12—Finding near Red Lodge in southern Montana of the first dinosaur eggs unearthed on the American continent is reported at Princeton University.

Oct. 30—Dr. Karl Landsteiner, a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York, is awarded the Nobel prize for contributions to medical research.

Nov. 4—Sir James Jeans, secretary to the British Royal Society, declares at Cambridge University that the universe is "a world of pure thought." Modern research, he adds, is finding that the universe appears to work on purely mathematical lines or as the work of a designer, rather than on animalistic, anthropomorphic or mechanical bases.

Nov. 13—Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Kaman, professor of physics at Calcutta University, is awarded the Nobel prize in physics for his work on the diffusion of light.

Prof. Hans Fischer of Munich receives the Nobel award in chemistry.

Archaeology

Feb. 9—A tomb called the largest unearthed to date in Egypt is discovered near the Sphinx by excavators working under the auspices of the Egyptian University. It is presumed to be the burial place of Ra Ouer, high priest of Nekheb, mythical goddess of upper and lower Egypt.

May 11—A temple of Nebuchadnezzar, built about 600 B. C., is reported found at Ur of the Chaldees. The structure is well preserved.

June 6—The 11-foot bronze anchor of Caligula's galley is found on the bottom of Lake Memi. Some remnants of the anchor rope are found, after nearly 2000 years under the water.

July 29—The pre-Aztec city of Calixtlahuaca is reported found a short distance north of Toluca, Mex.

Aug. 18—Archæological finds confirming Bible stories and dating experiences of Abraham are reported at Jerusalem by a joint American expedition that uncovered 10 distinct cities, one above the other. The discoveries link Abraham's arrival in Canaan from Chaldea to the period of Nebuchadnezzar.

Vital Steps Achieved During 1930 in Direction of Definitive Law for World Relations

Industry Commerce

THE world's economic structure undergoes tests during the year which compel a search for means to adjust production and distribution to consumption. Out of efforts to attain this balance come international conferences and a drawing together of elements within nations. Labor and Capital meet with governmental officials in comprehensive relief programs. Industry, commerce and agriculture seek to find a firmer footing in a changing world economy.

Industry

May 13—The largest antitrust proceeding in the history of the United States begins when the Department of Justice files suit in the Delaware District Court under the Sherman Act against the Radio Corporation of America and nine leading electrical firms. The defendants have combined assets estimated at $6,000,000,000.

Sept. 30—The second year of the Soviet Five-Year Plan ends, with a reported industrial output of 5 per cent behind schedule.

Nov. 18—Soviet trade with all countries shows an increase during the first six months of the 1929-30 fiscal year, as compared with the same period in the year before, according to official Soviet statistics. Exports gained from $201,930,000 to $249,652,000, or 25 per cent, and imports, from $190,000,000 to $260,000,000, or 37 per cent.

Dec. 29—A proposed $1,000,000,000 merger of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. is restrained by injunction under a ruling of Judge David G. Jenkins of the Youngstown, O., Common Pleas Court.

Commerce

March 24—A year's tariff truce is agreed to at Geneva by representatives of 11 nations under a commercial convention of the conference on concerted economic action of the League of Nations.

June 17—President Hoover signs the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill. This measure carries increased duties on a number of items, chiefly agricultural raw materials, and provides for a reorganization of the tariff commission. The President may pass on recommendations of the commission to increase or decrease rates by 50 per cent.

Sept. 28—Eleven countries either revised their tariffs during the first nine months of 1930 in such a way as to set up bars against imports from the United States, or have considered such action, according to the Foreign Policy Association's report reviewing the effect of the Hawley-Smoot tariff law on American trade relations.

Finance

March 19—Directors of the Chase National Bank, Equitable Trust Company and Interstate Trust Company of New York State approve the merger of the three banks, with total resources of approximately $3,000,000,000.

May 1—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reduces its rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent, the Bank of France lowers its rate from 3 to 3½ per cent and the Bank of England from 3½ to 3 per cent.

Oct. 13—Twenty-two banking houses in the United States arrange $125,000,000 credit for Germany.

Oct. 22—President Hoover orders a study of sterile gold in the vaults of the nation. Out of a world total of $10,668,000,000 in monetary gold, the United States has $4,178,000,000.

Nov. 19—The gold supply of France increased during the year ended Oct. 31 from $1,570,000,000 to $1,992,000,000, or almost half the total held by the United States, it is reported. Together, these nations hold 60 per cent of the world supply.

Dec. 23—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York cuts its rediscount rate from 2½ to 2 per cent, setting a record low.

Transportation

March 25—The North German Lloyd Europa in her first Atlantic crossing sets a speed record of 4 days, 17 hours and 6 minutes for the westward trip, 18 minutes under the time of her sister ship, the Bremen.

July 4—President Hoover signs a $145,000,000 rivers and harbors act, designed to complete links in an inland waterway system of 12,000 miles. It is the largest measure of its kind in the history of the United States.

Aug. 18—Passengers and mails on the disabled steamer Tahiti are taken off by the Matson liner Ventura, just as the passengers on the Tahiti are taking to the boats in the Pacific Ocean, about 500 miles from the Cook Islands.

Oct. 6—Roadbuilders and officials from more than 60 nations gather in Washington at the opening of the Sixth International Road Congress.

Dec. 30—President Hoover announces agreement by eastern railway executives to frame a plan for consolidation of their lines into four great systems, with New England excepted.

Agriculture

Feb. 25—Purchases led by the United States Grain Stabilization Corporation, organized under the Federal Farm Board, steady the Chicago wheat market. The artificial price of $1.25 a bushel is paid by the corporation in an effort to fix the price.

Aug. 14—President Hoover and the Governors of 10 states and representatives of three others in the drought belt meet in Washington and draw up relief plans. A nine-point program is formulated, designed to assist families, provide reduced rail rates on farm produce, and make capital available.

Aug. 30—Agricultural ministers of eight eastern European states close a three-day conference at Warsaw, Poland, after having made provisions for action on a common export policy and other coöperative measures looking toward an agrarian bloc in that area. Millions of farmers between the Baltic and the Black Sea are involved.

Dec. 19—A $40,000,000 relief measure for farmers in the drought areas is passed without roll call by the United States Senate and House.

Dec. 20—The Federal Farm Board is voted $150,000,000 by Congress for agricultural relief.

Dec. 22—Wheat prices in world markets reach new lows, with Winnipeg December touching 50½ cents per bushel. Argentine February hits 47⅝ cents.

Labor

April 24—Conclusion of 29 labor conventions bearing on such questions as night work for women and work in mines, is cited by Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, as accomplished by the office during its first 10 years.

June 25—A draft convention aiming at the eventual suppression of forced or compulsory labor in all its forms is adopted by the International Labor Conference.

July 23—The coal bill of the Labor Government in Great Britain, providing for reduced hours, regulated output and a national wage board, surmounts its last hurdle in the House of Lords and becomes a law.

Oct. 21—President Hoover's unemployment commission holds its first meeting at Washington. Col. Arthur Woods, former Police Commissioner of New York City, accepts executive responsibility for a nation-wide relief program.

Dec. 18—Free labor, in the western sense of the words, is declared to be no longer existent in Russia, on the basis of data presented to the International Labor Office in Geneva.

Dec. 20—The United States Congress appropriates $116,000,000 for construction work to provide employment.

Dec. 23—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, reports encouraging progress in employment.

London Naval Conference Treaty Limits All Classes of Fighting Ships of Great Britain, the United States and Japan for First Time in History

Disarmament Commission Turns Attention to Land Weapons

WORLD peace receives added impetus during 1930 with the definite commitment by several nations to outlawry of war, limitations of naval armaments, and arbitration of differences. A survey of the year's events registers these steps in their order of occurrence.

Disarmament

Jan. 21—King George opens the Five-Power Naval Conference in London with an address broadcast over the world. Addresses are made by J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain; Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State; André Tardieu, French Premier; Reijiro Wakatsuki, Japanese delegate, and Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister.

April 10—Mr. MacDonald announces that an agreement has been reached by the United States, Japan and Great Britain on naval disarmament, and that after the conference is adjourned upon the signing of this pact, France, Italy and Great Britain will continue their efforts to compromise their differences.

April 13—In a broadcast from London, Mr. Stimson announces that a total net reduction of 680,000 tons in the fleets of the United States, Great Britain and Japan was arranged for in the naval agreement of these nations, and he recommends the agreement as a successful accomplishment of the American delegation to the London Naval Conference.

April 22—The London Naval Treaty is signed at London.

This compact for the first time in history limits all fighting ships of Great Britain, the United States and Japan, with absolute parity for the two former, and a Japanese total just under 70 per cent of their level.

A battleship holiday between these nations, France and Italy is agreed to until 1935, saving an outlay of $800,000,000 to $900,000,000 for 26 battleships allowed under the Washington Treaty of 1922. Great Britain, the United States and Japan agree to scrap battleships to a 15-15-9 ratio.

The use of submarines against merchant ships is restricted.

An "escalator" clause permits the covenanting Powers to increase their tonnage levels if forced to do so by competitive building of non-signatories.

July 10—Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, reports to the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies that the Government has assured Italy that during the next six months France will lay down no new ships, and says that the atmosphere for the resumption of conversations between the two countries has improved.

July 14—The Italian Ambassador at Paris informs M. Briand that Italy has decided to refrain until December from laying down the keels of any new ships, thus giving time to arrange for an agreement on all questions pending between the two countries.

July 21—The United States Senate ratifies the London Naval Treaty by a vote of 58 to 9, and adopts the reservation of George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, against "secret understandings."

July 22—President Hoover signs the London Naval Treaty.

July 24—The British House of Commons ratifies the London Naval Treaty.

July 29—The British House of Lords ratifies the London Naval Treaty.

Oct. 2—Emperor Hirohito of Japan ratifies the London Naval Treaty.

Oct. 27—The instruments of ratification of the London Naval Treaty are deposited at the British Foreign Office, and Prime Minister MacDonald, President Hoover and Prime Minister Hamaguchi broadcast messages extolling the event as another milestone on the road to peace.

Nov. 6—The Preparatory Disarmament Commission, after an adjournment of 18 months, meets at Geneva to draft a provisional treaty for presentation to a general conference.

Nov. 7—The disarmament commission agrees to the limitation of navy personnel, but leaves open the question whether it shall be limited globally or by categories.

Nov. 14—The disarmament commission adopts the theory of limitation of land war material by budgetary methods.

Dec. 9—The disarmament commission completes the framework of a treaty for limitation of all forms of armament, to be submitted to a world conference, which is expected to meet before 1932.

Other Peace Moves

Jan. 16—Women representing 11 national organizations with a combined membership of 15,000,000 draw up a nine-point peace program at Washington. Chief among these points are disarmament, making the Pact of Paris more effective and accession by the United States to the World Court.

April 4—An agreement for the exchange of forts in the disputed Chaco territory is signed by representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay, with Rufino T. Dominguez, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, as mediator.

April 12—A delegation of men and women representing peace organizations throughout the United States appears before a Senate judiciary subcommittee to advocate outlawry of war by constitutional amendment as proposed by Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota.

May 12—Peace Week opens with celebrations in various nations. The week leads up to Good Will Day on May 18.

May 16—The Argentine League for Universal Peace awards medals to Frank B. Kellogg for contributions to the Pact of Paris, J. Ramsay MacDonald for disarmament activities, and Jose Guggiari, President of Paraguay, for advancing arbitration of international questions.

June 1—Gen. John J. Pershing, in command of the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War, makes a plea for world peace at the dedication of a memorial chapel in Belgium.

June 6—Definite steps toward peace are reported from many nations at the International Council of Women, meeting in Vienna.

June 10—Greece and Turkey sign an accord at Istanbul, Turkey, which ends five centuries of enmity between the two countries.

June 26—French troops leave the German Palatinate after an occupancy lasting 12 years, preparatory to the end of all occupation of the Rhineland.

June 27—Representatives of Iceland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland sign a treaty on Law Rock, where Iceland established its independent Parliament 1000 years ago, pledging themselves never to go to war, but to submit all disputes to the Hague Court, and to accept its decisions without question.

June 30—The evacuation of the Rhineland by the troops of the allied powers is completed when the French tricolor comes down at Mainz.

Sept. 25—Columbia University, New York City, initiates a course on universal peace through education.

Oct. 2—German leaders in business, natural science and politics, including Dr. Joseph Wirth, Minister of Interior, Prof. Albert Einstein and Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, take first steps toward forming a "Peace Academy" in memory of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, who did much for world peace.

Nov. 27—The Nobel peace prize for 1929 is awarded to Frank B. Kellogg, and for 1930 to Archbishop Nathan Soederblom of Upsala, Primate of Sweden.

Venizelos Describes Import of Greco-Turkish Compact

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I CAN say without exaggeration the greatest 1930 event in international relations was the Greco-Turkish agreement. I speak as a Greek, but if you take into consideration the former bitter relations of these nations, you will agree with me unhesitatingly. Their pact of friendship and arbitration opens new paths for international relations in the Balkans and, indeed, Europe.

Not only have we renounced traditional national enmity of five centuries' standing, but have solemnly engaged ourselves to coöperate peacefully and sincerely on economic and commercial lines. We are to avoid any act which might lead to dangerous military competition.

Thus Greece and Turkey have given the world the precious lesson that no international question is difficult enough to hinder peaceful solution, if the parties are animated by a sincere desire for mutual understanding and coöperation.

Prime Minister of Greece

World Law

DEFINITE, if slight, progress in codification of the law of nations is made by the first conference called at The Hague. The International Law Association draws up resolutions bearing on key points in world legal relations.

March 13—After five years of preparation, the first conference for the codification of international law opens at The Hague under auspices of the League of Nations, with 48 states represented, including eight not members of the League. Subjects on the agenda are nationality, territorial waters and the responsibility of states for damage caused within their boundaries to the person or property of foreigners.

April 6—Twelve fellowships in international law are announced by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

April 10—A convention on nationality, designed to be the first step toward abolition of all cases of statelessness and double nationality, is adopted, 40 to 1, by the first conference for the codification of international law at The Hague. This action is described as the first definitive agreement looking toward progressive codification of the laws of the world.

The conference further approves two protocols, the first relating to military obligations in certain cases of double nationality, and the second concerning statelessness. Eight recommendations on the subject of nationality are also adopted. One of these urges that states study whether it is possible to introduce into their law the basis of equality of sexes in matters of nationality, particularly with a view to insuring that the nationality of the wife shall not henceforth be affected without her consent, either by the mere fact of marriage or by any change in the nationality of the husband.

April 12—Provision for future work on codification of world law is made in recommendations adopted by the first codification conference at its closing session.

Sept. 3—The International Law Association, meeting in New York, votes to recommend to the governments of the world that contracts between residents of nations at war with each other should be dissolved at the outbreak of hostilities, except in certain specific classes of agreements.

Sept. 5—The International Law Association adopts a convention recodifying neutral rights on the high seas, which will be urged upon all nations. Provision is made for greater safety of neutrals on a merchant ship which resists seizure or refuses to stop.

The association also sponsors a proposal for the reciprocal enforcement of commercial arbitration agreements.

Sept. 9—John W. Davis, former Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, is elected president of the International Law Association at the close of its conference in New York.

Economist Analyzes Year

THE most significant economic event of 1930, in my judgment, is the fall in prices of principal primary commodities. As measured by the wholesale index numbers, it has amounted to about 20 per cent. Apart from the fall of 1920, which was from an exceptional peak, there has been nothing comparable in modern economic history.

JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES,
Distinguished British Economist

Reparations and War Debts

WITH dramatic finality, nearly $37,000,000,000 in German reparation bonds required under the Dawes plan are burned, marking the coming into force of the Young plan. Throughout Europe and in the United States liquidation of the enormous debts incurred during the World War is carried on under this plan and other new agreements.

Jan. 3—The second International Hague Conference on Reparations opens, with the Young plan, including the Bank for International Settlements, as the chief item on the agenda.

Jan. 20—Representatives of 15 nations and three dominions sign the Young plan at The Hague, thus taking a major step toward ending more than 10 years of reparations negotiations with Germany and other Central Powers. The United States has already taken action for a separate reparations agreement with Germany.

The Young plan scales down the total reparations Germany must pay from approximately $37,000,000,000 required under the Dawes plan, to a little less than $9,000,000,000, payable in 59 years.

It gives to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague power to decide when Germany is in default, thus ending the sanctions given to creditor nations under the Treaty of Versailles.

The Bank for International Settlements is set up to handle reparations payments and float a loan of $300,000,000, one-third for Germany and two-thirds for its creditors, chiefly France.

March 12—The German Reichstag adopts the Young plan and the various Hague agreements, 265 to 192.

March 13—President von Hindenburg signs the Young plan, and proclaims it as German law.

April 5—The French Senate ratifies the Young plan, following similar action by the Chamber of Deputies.

April 22—Gates W. McGarrah, New York banker, is elected president of the Bank for International Settlements, at Basel, Switz.

April 8—The Belgian Senate ratifies the Hague agreements and the Young plan, 109 to 1.

April 28—Accords on eastern European reparations are signed at Paris by representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Hungary.

May 9—Italy and Great Britain deposit at the Quai d'Orsay their official ratifications of the Young plan. All that now remains to complete the work of the Hague conferences is ratification of the Paris accords by the Governments of eastern Europe.

May 16—The Hungarian Parliament adopts the reparations terms worked out at Paris for the eastern nations.

May 17—The Young plan goes into effect.

The Allied Reparations Commission, established under the Treaty of Versailles to collect the war indemnity from Germany, ends its labors at Paris.

In Basel, Switzerland, the Bank for International Settlements opens its doors.

May 19—German bonds representing nearly $37,000,000,000 in reparations required under the Dawes plan are burned in Paris, since they are invalidated by provisions of the Young plan.

June 23—Germany and the United States sign an agreement covering war costs due the latter on account of the Mixed Claims Commission and costs of the Army of Occupation. Germany is to pay a total of $755,000,000 over a period of 51 years.

Oct. 29—The Reichstag Committee on Foreign Relations rejects five motions introduced by anti-Government parties, each demanding an immediate reparations moratorium, or revision of the Young plan.

Nov. 7—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, announces the completion of the funding of the German war debt to the United States, with the deposit of bonds by Germany.

International Tribunals

FACING the future with 10 years of experience as a background, the League of Nations and World Court extend the scope of their activities during 1930. Outstanding events not listed under other headings are given below.

World Court

Jan. 18—Lithuania has adopted the optional clause of the World court for five years as from Jan. 14, 1930, it is announced at Geneva. This clause provides for jurisdiction of the World Court in all disputes with any foreign power which also has signed the clause, provided the dispute is of a justicable nature. Twenty nations have now definitely accepted the clause, while 42 have signed it provisionally.

Jan. 27—The British House of Commons by a vote of 278 to 193, approves ratification of the optional clause of the World Court for a 10-year period.

April 9—Ratification by South Africa of the optional clause of the World Court brings to 26 the number of states which now have accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the court.

Canada ratifies the optional clause of the World Court.

April 14—President Hoover expresses the opinion before the Thirty-ninth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, that the United States will become a member of the World Court.

June 12—The French Chamber of Deputies adopts a declaration provisionally accepting the World Court's compulsory jurisdiction under the optional clause.

Aug. 22—The American Bar Association medal is presented to Elihu Root for his work in smoothing the way for entry of the United States into the World Court.

Sept. 17—Frank B. Kellogg, former United States Secretary of State, is elected a judge of the World Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles E. Hughes who became Chief Justice of the United States.

Sept. 19—Advisory rulings by the World Court are announced on 12 questions placed before it by Greece, Bulgaria and a mixed commission. The rulings are to serve as guides in arbitrating disputes arising out of the emigration of Bulgarians from Greece and Greeks from Bulgaria.

Sept. 25—Fifteen judges, four with deputy status pending final adoption of the protocol revising the World Court statute to increase the panel from 11 to 15, are elected for nine-year terms.

Dec. 17—Consideration of World Court protocols providing for adherence of the United States is postponed until December, 1931, by action of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

League of Nations

Jan. 10—The League celebrates its tenth anniversary at Geneva.

June 12—The French Chamber of Deputies ratifies the adherence of France to the act of general arbitration approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations. France is the first major nation to accept the act. Three smaller European countries had previously adopted it.

Sept. 8—Representatives of 27 nations, members of the League of Nations, approve the Pan-European federation plan brought forward by the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, in September, 1929, provided that it be organized in the League. They vote to place the question on the agenda of the Assembly.

Sept. 17—Guatemala, Norway and the Irish Free State are elected to the Council of the League as non-permanent members to serve for three years.

Oct. 2—Twenty-eight nations, members of the Council of the League of Nations, sign a convention whereby the League can provide financial assistance to a country it has unanimously decided is the victim of aggression.

Oct. 9—The first meeting of the commission appointed to inquire into possibilities of a European union is announced for Jan. 19, 1931, by M. Briand, chairman.

Oct. 20—The Central Opium Board of the League holds its first public session on a report it is preparing for the Council.

Autogiro Called Air Key

IT SEEMS to me there are two outstanding aviation developments in 1930. First, the establishment of hourly scheduled transport air passenger service, at low rates, to which the traveling public has responded enthusiastically. Second, the practical demonstration of the Autogiro, which well may hold the key to the double necessity of air travel—speed, plus safety. AMELIA EARHART
Flier

Aeronautics Discovery

IN MANY branches of aeronautics, the year 1930 records major advances. The first nonstop flight from Paris to New York is completed. A series of refueling endurance flight records occurs in quick succession and is climaxed when a plane remains aloft nearly 27 days. The American continent is spanned from sunrise to sunset. Australia is reached from London in less than 10 days. Dirigibles and huge transport airplanes make further steps toward development of world-wide commercial lines larger than before attempted. The demand for safer flying brings results.

Jan. 1—The grand prize of $100,000 in the international safe aircraft competition sponsored by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund is won by the Curtiss Tanager.

Jan. 17—A marked increase in safety of civil aviation in the United States in the first half of 1929, compared with 1928, is reported by the Department of Commerce.

March 9—Capt. L. M. Woolson and a test pilot fly 1200 miles from Detroit to Miami, Fla., at a cost of $8.50 for diesel oil burned in the nine-cylinder radial engine designed by Captain Woolson. Gasoline for a like flight would cost approximately $42.50.

March 24—Miss Elinor Smith, girl pilot, is officially credited with a world altitude record for women of 27,418 feet, breaking the previous mark of 23,916 feet. Her flight was made on March 10.

March 27—The special gold medal of the National Geographic Society is presented to Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the dirigible Graf Zeppelin. He is the eleventh person to be so honored.

April 6—Capt. Frank M. Hawks reaches New York from San Diego in a glider towed by a plane with J. G. Jernigin Jr. as pilot. The trip was made in 6½ days and is the longest glider tow flight on record.

April 26—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh fly from Los Angeles to New York in 14 hours, 45 minutes and 32 seconds, with one stop at Wichita, Kan., thereby breaking the coast-to-coast nonstop record of Captain Hawks by nearly three hours.

April 30—Jack Barstow, sail plane pilot, sets an unofficial world record for motorless sustained flight by remaining aloft over San Diego, Calif., 15 hours and 12 minutes.

Exploration

THINGS old and new turn up as expeditions press into the arctic regions, penetrate the Himalayas, and explore unprecedented depths below the surface of the sea.

Feb. 19—The Byrd expedition breaks camp in Little America and sails homeward aboard the City of New York.

March 19—Sir Hubert Wilkins, on returning to New York from an antarctic expedition, announces that his next venture will be a submarine trip from Spitsbergen to Alaska, via the North Pole. He reports that the eastern coastline of the Antarctic Continent is six to eight degrees farther south than was formerly believed.

June 11—In a steel diving sphere fitted with fused quartz windows, Dr. William Beebe, leader of the New York Zoölogical Society's oceanographic expedition, and an assistant, drop 1426 feet below the surface of the Atlantic off Nonsuch Island in the Bermudas. This is the greatest depth ever recorded for any diving apparatus. Dr. Beebe plans to go down a half mile with his sphere.

June 19—New York welcomes home Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and the members of his expedition to Antarctica, which conquered the South Pole by air.

June 20—The Himalayan expedition, under the leadership of Prof. G. O. Dyrenfurth, and comprising climbers of five nations, completes a climb of Jonsong Peak, 24,340 feet high, believed to be the highest mountain summit ever reached by man.

Aug. 6—A Norwegian arctic expedition discovers the bodies of Salomon-Auguste Andree, Swedish balloonist and explorer, and his two companions, who attempted to fly across the North Pole in a balloon in 1897. The bodies had been preserved in ice cakes on Giles Land, between Spitsbergen and Fridtjof Nansen Land.

Aug. 16—A Russian arctic expedition discovers land 200 miles north of the Siberian coastline, where ocean was believed to exist.

Sept. 9—Maj. L. T. Burwash, Canadian Government explorer, maps the north magnetic pole from the air for the first time. The party lands on King William's Island, and discovers two camp sites of the Sir John Franklin expedition that set out in 1845 to search for the Northwest Passage. News of the finds was sent out by radio.

Nov. 13—Discovery in remote Amazon country of two rivers, a mountain range and a tribe of Indians formerly believed mythical, is reported by Desmond Holdridge, an explorer for the American Geographical Society.

May 14—The "flying wing" Junkers airplane D-2000 completes its first overland flight from Berlin, staying aloft 10½ hours with 20 passengers. The plane weighs 24 tons and has its motors and cabin space within the wing. It is the largest land plane produced to date.

May 22—The Graf Zeppelin arrives at Pernambuco, Brazil, from Seville, Spain, completing its sixth Atlantic crossing.

May 24—Miss Amy Johnson arrives at Port Darwin, Australia. She is the first woman to fly alone from England to that country, and covered the distance of 10,400 miles in a little less than 20 days.

May 31—The Graf Zeppelin arrives at Lakehurst, N. J., from Pernambuco, Brazil, with 20 passengers and a crew of 42 on board.

June 6—The Graf Zeppelin arrives back at Friedrichshafen, Ger., having traveled 18,000 miles since her departure on May 18.

June 9—Lieut. Apollo Soucek of the United States Navy sets an all-aircraft world altitude record of 43,166 feet near Washington.

June 24—Wing Commander Charles Kingsford-Smith and his crew of three, flying the Southern Cross, reach Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, from Ireland.

July 3—The Southern Cross, piloted by Wing Commander Kingsford-Smith, reaches Oakland, Calif., thus completing a trip around the globe by air.

July 8—International coöperation for the development of commercial aviation is urged by Colonel Lindbergh, Dr. Eckener and Gen. Italo Balbo, Italian Air Minister, in statements to the first League of Nations conference on civilian air transit.

July 21—Capt. Arthur Page, United States Marine Corps, flies "blind" from Omaha, Neb., to Washington, D. C., a distance of 1000 miles. He is guided by radio beacon instruments.

Aug. 1—The British dirigible, R-100, arrives at Montreal from Cardington, Eng., in record time.

Aug. 6—Capt. Frank M. Hawks flies from New York to Los Angeles in the record-breaking time of 14 hours 50 minutes and 43 seconds.

Juan de la Cierva, Spanish inventor, makes his second successful flight over the English Channel in his autogiro plane.

Aug. 7—A transport plane carrying 10 pasengers is flown "blind" from Chicago to Detroit. The pilot was guided by radio beams.

Aug. 13—Captain Hawks flies from Los Angeles to New York in 12 hours 25 minutes and 3 seconds, recovering the eastbound record from Colonel Lindbergh.

Aug. 17—A refueling endurance-flight record is made at St. Louis by Forest O'Brine and Dale Jackson, who bring down their "old crate" after cruising 647 hours, 28 minutes and 30 seconds.

Aug. 20—Successful tests of a radio system for the "blind" landing of aircraft are announced by the United States Bureau of Standards.

Aug. 24—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau and his three companions, flying from Germany via Greenland and Iceland to the United States in a flying boat, land at Queensport Harbor, Nova Scotia.

Aug. 25—An airplane starts its own Caterpiller Club when it is safely lowered to earth from a height of 2000 feet by its own huge parachute in a test at Detroit.

Sept. 2—Capt. Dieudonne Coste and his co-pilot, Maurice Bellonte, land at New York after the first non-stop westbound flight from Paris, and are greeted by Colonel Lindbergh, whose eastbound feat they matched. They made the trip of about 4100 miles in 37 hours 18 minutes and 30 seconds, in their plane, Question Mark.

Sept. 6—More than 500 leaders in aeronautics from 28 countries urge uniform air traffic rules at the close of the Fifth International Air Congress at The Hague.

Sept. 8—A world aerial code is drawn up by the International Law Association at New York.

Oct. 19—Flight Commander Kingsford-Smith reaches Australia from England in the record flying time of 9 days 23½ hours, or 5 days 2½ hours better than the previous record. He flew the Southern Cross Jr.

Oct. 23—The d'Ascanio helicopter rises vertically from the ground and remains aloft for nearly nine minutes, moving forward 3284 feet in 5 minutes 2 1-5 seconds. This is believed to be the first sustained helicopter flight. It is made near Rome.

Dec. 10—Miss Ruth Nichols sets a record for women fliers from Los Angeles to New York. Her time of 13 hours and 22 minutes is more than an hour ahead of Colonel Lindbergh's and within two hours of Captain Hawks's.

Dec. 22—The first International Air Security Congress closes sessions at Paris. Representatives from 45 nations adopt nearly a score of resolutions.

QUIET, STEADY STOCK MARKET AT YEAR END

List Advances Along Broad Front, With Numerous Good Gains

NEW YORK (AP) — Wall Street turned its back on 1930 today with huge relief.

The security markets lifted quietly, as though rid of a mighty burden. Although the last 12 months have largely cured the stock market of its excessive enthusiasm, the turn of a new year engenders fresh hope.

And in view of the enormous deflation accomplished, Wall Street feels that its hope rests on a firmer basis than that of a year ago, when it was still deluded with "new era" theories of economics.

Profit taking took half of extreme gains of 2 to 8 points in stock prices today, as the market said farewell to 1930. The closing tone was steady.

U. S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel, which had been up 3 points, finished about 1½ points higher, while American Telephone retained a point of a 2-point advance. Auburn Auto's 8-point dvance was halved.

American Can, du Pont and Allied Chemical were slightly lower.

Trading was virtually suspended in the last hour when the floor traders staged their annual New Year's celebration. Sales approximated 2,150,000 shares.

Looking Into 1931

Some bankers feel that the new year will start with an excess of pessimism, comparable to the unwarranted optimism of a year ago, but they acknowledge that this may tend to prevent discouraging false starts toward recovery.

So far as the stock market is concerned, brokers point out that even with fair improvement in the early part of 1931, corporate earnings will fall below the early months of 1930, so that comparisons will be unfavorable, and that dividend reductions, which are most numerous at the tag end of a depression, should tend to prevent any excesses of bullishness.

The advance in the rail shares which greeted the announcement of the four-party eastern unification plan appeared to have been largely due to hasty short covering, but Wall Street continued to regard the development as one of the most constructive of 1930, and carrier issues were firm again today.

Steel issues were helped by expectations of a seasonal pickup in ingot production in January, possibly carrying operations up to 50 per cent of capacity.

Even the oils were firm, although the week's petroleum statistics showed another large gain in gasoline in storage.

The utility shares were one of the firmer groups. The week's figures for electric power production showed a seasonal drop, but compared more favorably with the last two years than any previous week in December. The decline from last year was only 3 2-5 per cent, contrasted with 5 2-5 in the previous week. Freight car loadings for the pre-Christmas week dropped 30,633 cars, less than usual for the week.

Call money renewed at 3½ per cent then dropped to 3, indicating that the year-end firmness was relaxing somewhat sooner than usual.

Firm Bond Market

Firmness characterized price movements in the bond market today, Despite the approcah of a holiday, activity was at a good pace although not comparable with yesterday when the high mark of recent months was attained.

Corporate domestic bonds remained under the influence of a good demand and continued to improve. Tax selling was virtually ended except for a few cash sales, and a weight which has served to make price movements irregular was lifted from the market.

Bond circles regarded the agreement reached by the "big four" eastern systems as a fortunte development that should serve to stimulate accumulation of carrier obligations that have suffered from a lack of confidence among investors who ignored the strong fundamental conditions favoring a further rise in prices of investment obligations.

Some good gains were registered by railroad bonds, though advances were limited to fractions following the sharp upturn yesterday.

Interest in Government obligations centered in Liberty Bonds. The 3½s and first 4¼s firmed, though they did not duplicate the peak prices reached this fall. Treasury obligations are virtually the only class of coupon-bearing securities in the listed market that clears 1930 at the top of the year's movement.

Domestic bonds as measured by the averages have recovered only a small part of the ground lost in the December decline. They stand at 94.7, compared with a low of 92.6 and a year's peak of 101.9.

A fairly steady tone marked foreign issues, small gains and losses being about evenly divided.

DIVIDENDS

American Can Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Feb. 16 to stock of record Feb. 2.

General Tire & Rubber Company declared an extra dividend of $1 on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 29.

J. D. Adams Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

United States & Foreign Securities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the first preferred, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 12.

Seaboard Public Service declared a special dividend for the year of 40c on the common, payable Dec. 29 to stock of record Dec. 26.

Julius Kayser & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

National Public Service Corporation declared a special dividend of 60 cents on the class B common, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

National Acme Company declared a dividend of 20 cents on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15. Previously the company had been paying 37½ cents quarterly.

Phillips Jones Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Archer Daniels Midland declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of Jan. 1.

Second National Bank of Boston declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 31.

COTTON PROSPECT SUMMARIZED

WASHINGTON—The world visible supply of all growths of cotton on Dec. 12 amounted to 9,700,000 bales, 1,900,000 bales above the supply on the corresponding date of 1929 and 2,300,000 bales above 1928, according to the Department of Agriculture.

BOSTON BANK RATE 2½ PER CENT

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston has reduced its rediscount rate from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent, effective Jan. 2.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Dec. 31	Dec. 30
42⅛	8	Abitibi	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
66	21	Ab & Strauss	100	28	28	28	26
37¾	14¼ 1.00	Adams Ex	2900	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞
94	83½	Adams Ex pf	200	82½	82½	82½	80½
32	27½	Adams Mill	30	27½	27½	27½	
23½	21	Adv-Rumely	100	23	23	23	
41¼	19	Adv Ru pf	800	23¾	23¼	23¼	
156⅝	87½	3† Air Reduc	200	11	11	11	10¼
36	6¼ .60	Airway El	3100	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝
2½	¼	Ajax Rubber	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
9⅛	4½ .40	Alaska Jun	800	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
15⅛	6	Albany PWP	4300	7¼	6⅞	7¼	7
39½	5¾	Allegany	2200	6½	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
107⅞	36⅛ 5½	Alleghany pf	14100	8⅝	7¾	7¾	7¾
99¾	37½ 5½	Allegh Stl pf	675	40	38	40	36¼
343	170¼ 6†	Allied Chem	70	40	40	40	39
126⅛	120¾ 7	Allied Ch pf	7300	182¾	174½	178¾	181½
68	31¼ 3	Allis-Chal	100	120¾	120¾	120¾	
42¼	11½ 2*	Al Port Cem	1200	33⅝	33	33⅛	33
31½	16½	Amerada	700	16	15	16	14¼
21¼	11	Am Ag Ch ct	900	18	16	17⅞	18
104¾	1⅝	Am Ag Ch	900	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
41⅜	17⅝	Am Ag Ch pf	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
97⅜	45½ 3†	Am Bk Note	100	45	45	45	45
54⅜	30 2.40	Am Brake	400	18¼	17⅜	18¼	17⅝
21¾	6¼	Am Br Boy	400	33	31½	33	30
156⅜	104⅜ 4†	Am Can	400	8⅝	8¼	8½	8⅜
82½	24½ 7	Am Car & F	17900	112¾	110	110½	111¾
116	70 7	Am Car pf	2300	27½	24½	27½	24½
69⅞	27 3	Am Chain	100	71¼	71¼	71¼	70¼
22	15½ 2.40	Am Chicle	100	30	30	30	30
33	9	Am Coitype	300	39½	39¼	39¼	38½
21¾	17	Am Com Alc	400	20	18	20	17⅜
101⅜	44⅜ 3	Am European	1400	10	9	9⅝	9⅝
101	73 6	Am & FPw	300	18½	17⅜	18¼	17
111½	84 7	Am & FP 6	9700	28½	27½	28¼	27½
33⅝	5½ 10	Am & FP pf	100	85	85	73	73
7	1⅛	Am Hawaii	100	7	7	85	84
41⅝	21⅝ 3†	Am Hide	100	7	7	7	
55⅝	16 2†	Am Ice	2000	17⅝	17	17⅜	17
	2†	Am Ice pf	1500	27	24¾	27	25
105	18⅛	Am Ice Corp	5100	19¾	18⅞	19⅛	18½
118½	68½ 2	Am La Fr	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
71	44	Am Loco	100	54	54	54	54
	14½ 3	Am Loco pf	900	21	19¾	21	19
51½	13½ 1	Am Mach & Met	200	70	70	70	71
116	80 6	Am Metals	20	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
95	20 7	Am Met 6%	800	17⅞	16½	17	16½
119¾	36½ 5	Am Nat G pf	100	80	80	80	80
89½	74⅝ 1†	Am Pw&Lt	80	23	23	23	
39¾	15 5	Am P&L pf st	6300	50	43½	50	24¾
100⅝	28 2§	Am Radiat	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	74⅝
67⅝	52½ 5	Am Roll Mill	3900	16¼	15⅛	16¼	15⅝
28⅞	5	Am Saf Raz	200	30¾	29	30	29¼
3⅝	½	Am Seating	400	58½	58¼	58½	55½
54½	35 5	Am Ship	100	7	7	7	6
103⅝	93⅜ 6	Am Ship Bld	200	7½	7½	7½	6
79½	37½ 4	Am Smelt 2pf	580	42	38	42	38
22⅛	7 4	Am Smelt	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	
52¼	23½ 3	Am Solvents	4300	42	40¾	41	40
67⅞	52½ 5	Am Stl Fnd	200	2¾	2½	2¾	2
55⅛	36½ 2†	Am Stl Pr pf	500	25¾	24⅝	25⅞	24⅜
69⅞	39¼ 5	Am Stores	10	110	110	110	110¼
110	95 5	Am Sugar	400	38	37	38	37
27½	15 5	Am Sugar pf	500	41¾	40½	41¾	40
274¼	170⅝ 9	Am Tel&Tel	100	96	96	96	
114¼	103½ 7	Am&Tel&T	20	15	15	15	
124⅞	47⅜ 3	Am Type pf	11300	179½	177⅝	178⅝	177½
21¾	5¾	Am Wat W	10	105⅞	105½	105⅞	105½
44⅞	15⅝	Am Wool	13500	60	53½	60	53⅜
9	4	Am Wool pf	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	
44¾	10½	Am Writ ct	1500	23	21¼	21¾	21¼
17⅞	3⅝	Am Writ pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
79⅞	27½	Am Zinc	100	11½	11½	11½	13
53⅛	2	Am Zinc pf	100	47½	47½	47½	43¾
81½	25 2½	Anac Wire	200	27½	27½	27½	
51¾	24 2.40	Anaconda	600	22	21½	22	20½
37¼	10⅝ 1	Anchor Cap	28600	30¾	29¾	30	29¾
29¼	13⅝ 2	Andes Cap	300	26⅝	25¼	26½	24
83⅞	60 7	Arch Dan	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
8½	2¾ 7	Armour D pf	800	15⅝	14⅜	15¼	
2¾	1½	Arm Ill A	400	61	60	61	60
65	25½ 7	Arm Ill pf	300	2¾	2¾	3	2¾
13¾	3⅛	Arm Ill pf	2900	23¾	23	23¾	
20⅛	4¾	Arnold Cons	2700	33	31	32	32
46⅝	20 4	Art Loom	600	4	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
50½	10	Asso Apparel	800	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
242½	168 10	Asso Dry G	200	24	21¾	24	23⅜
108¾	100	Atchison	1600	223½	218¾	223½	217¾
175½	95¼ 10	*Atchison pf	1600	180⅝	178⅝	178½	179⅛
51¾	25¼ 7	Atl Coast L	100	102	102	102	104½
106	97 6	Atl Refin	300	100¼	100	100	99¼
37	7	Atlas Pwd pf	530	18¾	17⅜	18	17½
263¾	60¾ 4§	Atlas Stores	3000	98	98	98	
25	1½	Auburn Auto	13600	112¼	106¼	106¼	104
9⅞	2⅝	Auto Salespf	100	1	1	1	1½
		Aviation	4100	3¼	2¾	3	2¾

—B—

38	19⅝ 1⅜	Baldwin	4600	22½	21¾	21⅝	21½
122⅝	55⅜ 7	Balt & O	4600	70½	69¼	69⅞	70
34	26⅝ 2	Barnsdall A	3300	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝
92	62 4	Beatrice	700	64⅝	63	64⅞	63⅜
6⅝	2¼	Belding H	100	3	3	3	2¾
57⅜	14¼ 1	Bendix	4900	17⅝	16½	17	16½
56¼	30⅜ 2	Best & Co	400	33⅜	33¼	33½	32⅝
110¼	47⅜ 6	Beth Steel	34700	52⅜	48¾	50½	49¼
41½	23 1½	Beth Steel pf	500	115	115	115	114¾
69	15¾ 1½	Blaw Knox	100	24	23	24	23
90⅜	50½ 15	Bohn Alum	200	22⅜	22	22	22
50½	15 1	Borden	3700	69⅜	66⅝	69⅜	66¼
112	44 4	Borg Warner	4600	67½	65¾	67	63⅝
5	3¼	Boston & Me	500	67	55	55	67
25⅜	12½ 1½†	Bot M A	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
22¼	15	Briggs	4900	17⅞	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
78⅝	55⅛	Brockway	400	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	15⅜
178¼	98⅛ 5	*Brkyn Man Tr	200	61½	60¾	61⅛	61½
120	113½ 7	Bklyn Un G	200	103¼	103¼	103¼	102¾
30⅝	10	Brown Sh pf	10	11734	11734	11734	
31¾	11⅛	Bruns Balke	500	10	10	10	10
43	21 2½	Bucy rc pf	100	14½	13⅝	14½	13
16⅜	3	Budd Mfg	1300	20½	23⅛	26½	23½
74	6¾ 1	Budd Wheel	1400	4	3¼	4	3
43	8½ 3	Bullard	700	9	8¾	9	8
110⅛	23½ 8	Bulova Watch	900	12¼	12	12	11¾
35	3	Burns Br A	800	11½	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
51⅞	18⅜	Burns Br B	100	35	35	35	
48½	21½ 2½	Burroughs	2500	24⅛	22⅝	24½	22⅜
29⅜	10	Bush Term	400	24½	23⅜	23⅝	24
112⅝	33⅛	Butterick	100	16	16	16	15
		Byers	3000	40½	38¼	39⅝	37½

—C—

77½	42½ 4	Calif Pack	3200	42½	40¾	42½	41½
2⅛	⅜ 2	Callahan	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
30	10 2	Campbell	100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	12⅝
89⅞	28⅝	Calu & Arlz	1900	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
73⅜	30½ 3	Calu & Hecla	1900	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
52¼	35½ 2½	Canada Dry	1800	35	34	35	32⅝
34¾	17 1.60	Can Pac	2500	39⅝	39	39	38¾
28¾	7½	Cannon Mills	100	17	17	17	16⅛
96	80 4	Capital Adm	100	85	85	85	
105	92 5	*Caro C&O	10	88	88	88	84
362½	83½ 6	*Caro C&O pf	10	100	100	100	
79¾	22 3	Case Thresh	16500	92½	89	89⅝	88⅞
12	3	Caterpillar	400	27	25½	27	26
60	3	Celotex ct	300	4¼	4	4¼	3⅝
30⅜	2	Celotex pf	200	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5¾
8¼	2¼	Celanese	100	13	13	13	12½
69⅞	51 7	Century Rib	100	51	51	51	50
65⅜	21 4	Cent Rib pf	200	2½	2¼	2¼	
157⅜	2	Cerro de P	40	56¼	54	54	
67⅞	14⅜ 1.80	Cert-Teed	1800	24	22¾	23½	22¾
82½	32½ 3	Checker Cab	100	2	2	2	2
51⅜	32⅜ 2½	Ches Corp	1200	18¾	17½	18¾	17½
10	5	Ches & Ohio	1700	41¾	40	40	40
10⅝	7	Chi & Alton	7500	51⅝	40½	40½	40¼
17¾	4¾	Chi & Alt pf	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
63⅜	12 1	Chi Gt West	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
22⅜	4¼	Chi Gt W pf	500	6⅜	6¼	6½	5⅞
46¼	7 .60	Chi M&SP	100	19½	18⅝	18⅝	17¾
89⅝	28½ 4	Chi M&SP pf	600	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	5¼
37	7⅞	Chi & NW	800	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9¼
55⅞	22⅞ 3	Chi Pneu pf	900	34½	33	34½	30⅞
125⅛	45¼ 2	Chi Pneu pf	1000	101¼	100	101¼	10
32	20½ 3	Chi RI	1100	23¾	23½	23¾	24¾
67⅝	27½ 4	Chi Yel Cab	1700	48¾	47	48¾	47
27⅝	10⅝ 2	Chick Cot O	200	23	22½	22½	11
43	14½	Childs	100	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
49	34⅛ 3.60	Chrysler	1200	26¼	24½	25¼	24½
98¾	79 6½	City Ice	10000	16⅝	15⅞	16⅜	16
13¼	2	City Ice pf	1300	36	33⅜	36	33
60	21 3	City Stores	10	80	80	80	80
191⅜	133¼ 6	Cluett Pbdy	100	3½	3½	3½	2¾
52⅜	48½ 3	Coca Cola	200	23½	23½	23½	23½
38⅝	4½ 3	Coca Cola A	1800	145	142	144	142
77	18¾	Collins &A	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	145⅝
87	40¾ 3	Colo Fel	700	14¾	13	14¾	50¾
30⅝	3	Colo Southn	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
99	28	Colum Gas	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	
65⅛	6	Col Gas pf A	13000	35	34½	34½	33⅜
71⅝	75	Col Carbon	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	101
2	1.75	Col Graph	4500	78½	78	77	75⅝
20½	13¼ 1	Com Cred	3000	8½	8¼	8⅜	7⅞
30½	2	Com Cred pf	1600	20	17½	17½	17½
20¼	3	Com Cred A	200	20½	20½	20½	
34	3	Com Cr pf B	100	34	34	34	
24½	1.60	Com Inv Tr	10	24½	24½	24½	24
14	1	Com Inv war	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
7½	.60	Com Sol	500	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
86⅝	6	Comwlth So	6500	16	14⅝	15½	14⅞
64⅝	2	Comwlth So 6pf	15000	8¼	7⅝	8¼	7⅞
95¼	10	Congoleum	100	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	90⅛
77⅜	2	Con Film	1500	6¼	6¼	6¾	6¾
12½	2	ConFilm pf	1600	9½	9	9½	8⅞
98⅝	4	Con Gas	1800	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞	14½
84	2	Con Gas pf	13000	84	82½	83	82½
31	6	Con Ry C pf	500	102¼	102½	102½	102½
	1.20	Con Textile	100	34	32	34	32
5½		Container A	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
16¾		Container B	500	7¼	7	7	7
2		Cont Bak A	400	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2⅛
64	8	Cont Bak B	200	18½	17½	17½	17½
43½	2½	Cont Bak pf	1000	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
93¼		Cont Can	1400	64⅞	63¾	64⅝	63¾
37¼	2.40	Cont Dis Fib	3000	48⅝	47½	48	47½
5¼		Cont Ins	1000	10	10	10⅜	10¼
7¾		Cont Motors	3000	42	40	41¾	41⅝
6½	1	Cont Oil	1200	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
9½		Cont Shares	1800	9½	8¾	9½	8¾
11¾	65 3†	Corn Prod	1300	9	8¼	8¾	8¼
140	7	Corn Prod pf	7500	78¾	78¼	78¾	77
25½	2†	Coty	1000	148⅝	148⅝	148⅝	150
97⅛	2†	Cream of Wh	900	9⅞	9	9	9
30		Crosley	300	30	28½	30	28½
31	2.40	Cuban Cork	400	4½	3¾	4¼	3⅝
50½	5†	Crucible	800	33½	32¼	32¾	32⅝
101½	7	Crucible pf	1500	80¾	79	80	79
2		Cuba Cane Prod	100	1	1	1	1
20		Cuba Am S	200	3	2½	2	1¼
4¼		Cub Dom S	9000	20	20	20	2¾
4		Cudahy	400	1	1	1	
40¼	6	Curtis Pub	400	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
91		Curtis P pf	500	91	87	91	87
3		Curtiss Wr	100	114	114	114	114½
35	3½§	Curtiss Wr A	2500	2¾	2½	2½	2½
		Cuiler	1800	3¾	3½	4	3½
			600	37¼	37	37¼	37

—D—

43⅝	10	Davison	800	14⅞	13¼	14⅞	12⅜
24½	20 1.40	Deere pf	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅝
181	130⅛ 9	Del & Hud	200	136½	126⅛	136½	134
153	69½ 6†	Del Lac&H	100	62¾	62	62½	79⅜
80	25⅞ 4	Denv Rg pf	400	28¾	27½	27½	26⅞
256¼	161 8	Det Edison	400	182¾	169	182½	
10⅜	6¾ 1*	Dome Mines	1400	12¾	12	12¾	12
49¾	12 1.20	Dom Stores	100	87⅛	87⅛	87⅝	9½
145¾	80½ 4†	Dupont	100	145⅝	141½	144½	140
106⅜	100 5	Duquesne pf	11000	105⅝	86½	86⅝	87½
57⅛	23	Durham Hos	80	23	23	22	

—E—

255¼	142½ 5†	East Kodak	2800	149¾	146	147	146¼
134	120⅞ 6	East Kod pf	100	128⅞	128⅜	128⅞	
37¼	11⅝ 1.60	Eaton Axle	1300	14	14¼	13⅝	13½
10⅞	2¼	Edingon	100	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	3½
114⅝	33 6	Elec Auto Lt	8500	53⅝	51⅛	53	52
103½	34⅜ 1	Elec P&Lt	120	46¼	38⅝	39	37⅞
102	85 6	El Pr & Lt 6 pf	100	88	86	88	84⅝
79¼	47½ 5	Elec St Bat	80051	49¾	49¾	50¼	
8½	1	Elk Horn	100	2	2	2	
39¼	6 2	Elk Horn pf	50	2½	2	2	
59⅝	37 3	Emerson	150	7½	7½	7½	7¼
66	36¾ 2.40	End John	100	37	37	37	36½
63¾	22⅛ 4	Eng P S	100	43¼	43¼	43½	
67¾	27 4	Erie 1 pf	3500	38¾	37¾	38	36⅞
39⅜	4	Evans Auto L	2500	38	36	37¾	34¼
27⅝	21⅝ 1½	Ex Buffet	100	23¾	4½	4½	

—F—

80½	19½ 1	Fairb Morse	200	22½	22½	23½	20¾

1930 High	1930 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Dec. 31	Dec. 30
27¾	2½	Fashion Pk	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	
38	12⅛	Fed Dept St	300	17	16	17	18½
98¾	85 6	Fed L&T pf	10	88	88	88	
13¾	8½ .80	Fed Motor T	100	6	6	6	
43	17½ 2.40	Fed Wal Bve	200	11	11	11	10¼
10½	7 .60†	Fifth Ave B	400	22¼	21½	22	21½
100¼	80 6½	Filene pf	40	6½	6⅜	6⅞	21½
33½	15¾ 1	Firestone	100	89	89	89	89
87½	53⅝ 6	Firestone pf	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅝
61¾	30¾ 2½	First Nat St	1200	58⅝	58	58½	58½
5½	1½	Fisk Rubber	500	41¼	40	40½	40½
21	11¼	Fisk Rub 1pf	12500	2	2	2	1½
114¼	37½ 2	Foster & Wh	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
50	18½	Fourth Natl Inv	1200	42⅝	42½	42½	41
68	31¼ 3	Foundation	800	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	21½
87¾	34½	Fox A	500	4¼	3¾	4¼	
85½	26½ 4†	Freeport Tx	5800	28	27½	27⅞	28
			2300	29½	29¼	29¼	28⅜

—G—

11¾	2½	Gabriel A	200	3½	3	3	3
60	50 6	Gamewell	40	51½	50½	51½	51
16½	3½	Gen Am Inv	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
111⅞	53¾ 4†	Gen Am Tk	100	57¼	57¼	57¼	55
11¾	22⅛ 3	Gen Asphalt	4100	60	58	59½	58
38½	8¼	Gen Bronze	1800	24	22¾	24	23¾
34½	6½	Gen Cable	1300	7	6¾	7	6⅝
74¾	13¼	Gen Cable A	100	7	7	6¾	6¾
44⅝	36 7	Gen Cable pf	100	15	15	15	15
95⅝	41½ 1.60	Gen Elec	300	46	44	46	43
12	11⅜ .80	Gen Elec Sp	13100	44¾	43½	43⅝	43
61¼	44⅜ 3	Gen Foods	1400	10	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
108⅛	38 6	Gen G&E cv pf	8100	49¾	47½	49	48
18⅜	3⅝ .30	Gen G&E A	200	53	52	52	52
54	18⅛ 2b	Int Hyd El	1700	13¾	13	13⅜	13⅛
92	52¼ 4	Int Harvester	3700	58	56¾	57⅝	56¾
44⅜	12¾ 2	Int M Marsh	700	58	56¼	58	55
66	26 7	Int Nickel	500	15	15	15	15½
31½	5½

WOOL MARKET IN SEASONAL DULL PERIOD

Some Small Day-to-Day Buying—Further Interest in French Wools

Although there is the usual letdown in wool trading incident to the holidays and the inventory period at the year-end, there has been some business done in a small way from day to day.

This is encouraging in that it indicates the liquid condition of the market. It appears that when the mills get orders they are forced forthwith into the wool market to cover against their requirements.

Not infrequently, the need of wool is shown further by the promptness with which the mills want the wool shipped once it has been purchased.

To be sure, the quantities of wool being purchased are not large, and it is a question whether the mills will depart from their policy of hand-to-mouth buying for the immediate future.

Some questioning has arisen over the meaning of the statement recently made by the National Wool Marketing Corporation with reference to its selling policy, in which it was set forth that for the future the Government-sponsored cooperative will not only meet the values of foreign competing wools, but also will offer values in the wools they control than foreign wools of competing qualities.

Piecegoods Demand Slow

While, from this statement, it might appear that competition could be made keen enough to further compete with other domestic wools which presumably also would be offered below the parity of foreign wools, it is now stated by an official of the cooperative's selling agency, as well as by the president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, that there is no intention of "dumping wool." It has been added, however, that it is intended to dispose of the cooperative's wool holdings by spring.

For the moment, there is little new in the piecegoods markets. Demand is slow except for piecing-out inquiry and this does not involve any substantial yardage of goods. The trend of demand for piecegoods, also, continues on the finer counts in yarns and tops, and consequently in wool.

French Combing Wools

There has been some further interest shown in fine and fine medium French combing wool for topmaking purposes in the clean range of 60 to 65 cents, the range being for average to choice French combing wools, with some holders still asking a cent or two more for superior strictly fine wool of good French combing length. Strictly staple clips and the best 12-months' Texas command 67 to 68 cents, clean basis, and strictly staple graded fine territory commands about 70 cents, clean basis. Ohio delaines have been sold at 29 to 30 cents, which is equivalent to 73 to 74 cents, clean basis.

Half-blood wools are also in fairly good request, with best territory wools quoted in the clean range of 64 to 67 cents and best Ohios bringing about 29 cents. Some half-blood and some fine clothing Ohio wool has been sold in the range of 25 to 26 cents.

Medium wools continue neglected.

In woolen wools the outstanding movement has been in B supers scoured at 45 to 50 cents for good to choice high-grade clear white wools, depending upon the time of take-off. Fine scoureds remain fairly steady. Noils are dull and rather easy. Carpets wools are still slow and prices are easy.

Foreign Markets

Offerings from the River Plate, which is the only foreign market making offerings, are on the basis of 16 cents for super, skirted 58-60s; 15½ cents for 56s; 14½ cents for 50s; 13½ cents for IIIs; 12½ cents for IV, and 12 cents for Vs.

Argentine standard IVs and Vs are offered at 10½ cents to 11 cents for the finer and 9½ to 10 cents for the lower quality. Some second-clip IVs and Vs are offered at 8½ to 9 cents.

Sales will be resumed in Australia at Sydney, Jan. 5, and on the same date in South Africa, with offerings rationed at a low rate. New Zealand will reopen Jan. 7. Small offerings will rule in all markets in an effort to keep prices from falling further.

Mohair continues slow and prices are nominal.

In the West, it is understood that somewhere from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 pounds of wool have been tied up to the dealers and the cooperatives on preshearing loans at $1 a head or lower.

CHICAGO STOCK SALES

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Stock Exchange, its annual report said today, approached within 15 per cent of its record by handling trades in approximately 70,000,000 shares during 1930. The greatest volume traded was 82,216,000 shares in 1929. The 1930 total was 80 per cent more than the 38,941,580 shares traded during 1928. It was seven times the size of the 1927 volume.

GRAHAM-PAIGE HAS LOSS

Graham-Paige Motors Corporation reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $2,228,884 after charges, contrasted with net profit of $1,396,334 in the first nine months of 1929, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent first and second preferred, to 65 cents a share on the 1,726,941 no-par shares of common.

FREIGHT LOADINGS DECLINE

WASHINGTON — Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 20 totaled 713,810 cars, the car service division of the American Railway Association announced. This was a reduction of 30,633 cars under the preceding week and a decrease of 128,965 cars below the like week last year, and 186,810 below the similar week in 1928.

ARGENTINA PAYS LOAN

BUENOS AIRES (U. P.)—The Minister of Finance will arrange today to pay the loan of $16,052,512 due Jan. 1 to the Chatham-Phoenix Bank of New York. The debt was contracted July 3, 1930, by the municipality of Buenos Aires. The city has undertaken to refund the Government.

STOCKS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION

Preferred stocks called for redemption in the 11 months ended Nov. 30 totaled 86 issues and were valued at $318,335,390, compared with 189 issues and $447,133,231 in the corresponding period last year, Standard Statistics Company reports.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 57½. De Beers was 4¾. Rand Mines was 2½. Bar silver was 14 5/16d. an ounce. Money was 3¼ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2 1/16@2⅛ per cent; three months 2 1/16 per cent.

CRUDE RUBBER STOCKS

LONDON—Stocks of crude rubber in London on Dec. 27 totaled 72,338 tons, a decrease of 132 tons from the preceding week. Liverpool rubber stocks totaled 40,593 tons, an increase of 293 tons over the preceding week.

DEFERS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Joint Investors, Inc., has deferred the payment of semiannual dividend of $3 on the series A and B preferred stock, due Jan. 1, 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:58 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	75⅝	73¾
Alleghany 5s rct	76	73¾
Alleghany 5s '49	79	76
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103½	103⅛
Am For Pow 5s	76	76
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	97	97
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	89	89
Am Metals 5½s	92	91
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	32	28½
Am Smelting 5s '47	103	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	118½	117⅛
Am T&T col 5s '46	108¼	104⅝
Am T&T 5s '65	105	105
Am T&T sf 5s '60	104⅝	104⅜
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	102¼	102¼
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	97¼	97¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '42	86½	86
Armour & Co 4½s '39	86¾	86¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	72	71⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98½	97⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	113¼	113¼
Atch T&SF 4½s CAA div '62	102	102
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	101	101
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96½	95
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	88	88
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	101⅜
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106½	106⅛
B&O 1st 4s '48	96¼	96
B&O 4½s '33	100¼	100¼
B&O 4½s cv	92½	92
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	106⅝	106⅝
B&O 1rfg 6s '95	107¼	107
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	86	86
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101⅜	101⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110	110
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102	101¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104½	104½
Broadway con	3¾	3¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102¼	102¼
Bklyn Un El 1st	86	86
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107	107
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	117½	117½
Cal Fruit P 5s	96½	96⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98	98
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98¼	98⅛
Can Nat Ry 4¾s	101¼	101¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	115⅞	115⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	88	88
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98⅛	98⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102½	101½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95¾	95¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103¾	103¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	112	112
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	28½	28½
Ches & O 4½s B	100	100
Ches & O Big Sandy 4s '44	96½	96½
Chi & Alton rfg 4s 49	70	70
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103½	103
Chi Gt West 4s '59	63⅜	63⅜
Chi M St P&Pac adj 2000	25½	25½
Chi M St P&Pac 5s '75	67½	67½
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037 C	90¾	90¾
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	86	86
ChiaUn Sta 4½s A '63	102¼	102¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	86½	86½
Chile Copper 5s '47	89½	89
Cin Term 4¾s	103¾	103
Clev CC&StL 4s D	92¾	92¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	108	108
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100½	100½
Columbus Pow 4½s	94½	94½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	91½	91¼
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	104¾	104¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105	105
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	106½
Container Corp 6s '46	90	88
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	63⅞	63⅞
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	95½	95½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	93	93
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	6	5⅜
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	40½	40½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94⅝	94⅜
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	75	75
Detroit Ed 5s '55	105½	105½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	106½	106½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103¾	103¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	30	30
Erie gen 4s '96	83½	83
Erie 5s '67	79	78¾
Erie gen 7½s	78¾	78¾
Fed Metal 7s '34	93½	93
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	30	30
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Gen Pet 5s '40	101¾	101½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94	94
Gen TheaEqr 6s	81½	80
Goodrich 6s	88¼	88
Goodyear 5s '57	87	86
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97	97
Great Northern 7s '36 A	109½	109
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	75	75
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅞	101⅞
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	95	95
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	101
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94	94
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	96	96
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69	68½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90¼	90¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95¾	95¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	92	92
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	73½	73½
Int Paper 6s '55	60	60
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	75	75
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	80	79½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	75	75
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98⅞	98½
Kan Gas 4½s	93¼	93¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	42	40½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	96½	96¼
Louis Ark 5s	60	60
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	104	104
Manti Sug 1st 7½s '42	26	24
Meade 6s ww	88½	88½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92	92
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	100	100
McCrory 5½s '41	93¾	93¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101	100½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101½	101½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	84	84
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	90	90
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	89	89
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	69	68
Mo Pac 5½s '49	92	91¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79½	79½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	48	48
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99	98¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	17	17
N E T&T 4½s B '61	103¾	103¾
N E T&T 5s '52	108½	108½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	104½	104½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107	105⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	89¾	89⅞
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	101⅜	101
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	100	100
NY Edison 5s '44	105½	105⅜
NY N&H n mo deb 4s '56	80	80
NY N&H ct 6s '40	104	104
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅞	106½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	95	95
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	79⅝	79
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	44	44
Nor Am Sd 5s C	97½	97½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111	111
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	102¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105½	105½
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	50	50
Ont Pow Hag Falls 5s '43	103¼	103¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	106	106
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	93	93
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Par-Publix 5½s	84	83½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	50½	50½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	68	68
Penn RR 4½s '70	97	96¾
Penn RR 4¾s	100	99½
Penn RR 4s '43	97	97
Penn RR con 4½s '60	105½	105½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102½
Penn RR 5s '64	104	103½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	109	109
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108¾	108¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	105½	105½
Peoria & East inc 4s '90	80	80
Pere Marquette 4½s	99	99
Phil Co 5s '67	99½	98½
Pitts & W Va 6s C	94	94
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104½	104¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	101¾	101¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	51	51
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102¾	102¾
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102¼	102¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	87⅝	87½
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	101¾	101¾
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	100¾	100¾
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	95½	95½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	83⅛	83
Richfield Oil 6s	87	85½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99	99
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	97¼	97¼
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	98½	98⅝
StL & SF 4s A '50	87⅞	87⅞
StL & SF 4½s '78	79½	79
StL & SF gen 5s '31	101½	100½
StL SW con 4s '32	99½	99¼
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	94½	94½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	104¼	104¼
San Ant & Ar Pass 1st 4s '43	91¾	91¾
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	40	39¼
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	13½	13
Seabd All con 6s '45	14¾	14
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	7¼	7¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	7½	7½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	86	85
Shell Union 5s '47	77½	77⅛
Shell Union 5s ct ww	78	76
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	66¾	65¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97	96
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98	98
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100	100
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	98	98
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102	102
So Pacific col 4s '49	91¼	91¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	95½	95
So Pacific 4½s '68	96⅞	96⅞
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	97¼	97
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100	100
So Ry gen 4s '56	86½	86
So Ry con 5s '94	110	109
So Ry gen 6s '56	111	109¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	114¾	114½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	105¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅝	104⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99	98¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '49	62	62
Tenn Cen 6s	89	89
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	100⅜	100⅛
Texas Corp 5s '44	100¼	99½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	98	96¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46	46
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	88¾	88¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99½	99½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	92	91½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99⅜	98
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	98½	95¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	99⅞
U Ry St. Louis 4s '34	60½	60
US Rubber 5s '47	70¼	70¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100	99¾
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	110	109½
Util Pow & Lt 6s ww	66	64
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	73½	72⅛
Va Mid 5s '36	103¾	103¼
Va Ry 5s '62	101¼	101¼
VVa Ry & Power 5s '34	105¼	104⅛
Va Ry & Pow 4½s	99⅛	99⅛
Wabash 4s Des M div '39	90	90
Wabash 4½s '78	83½	83⅛
Wabash 1st 5s '30	103	103
Wabash 5s B '76	93½	93½
Wabash 5½s '75	95	95
Wabash 5s D	92	92
Walworth 6s '43	78	78
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	45	45
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '30	10⅜	10⅜
Warner Bros Pict 6s	68	68⅛
Washington Wat Pow 5s	102	101⅞
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	90	90
West Shore 4s 2361	93¾	93¾
Western Electric 5s '44	105½	105½
Western Maryland 4s '52	78½	78½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	92½	92½
Western Un 5s '51	102	101½
Western Un col 5s '36	103	102¾
Western Un 5s '60	103½	102¾
Wheel & L Erie 1st 5s '30	105½	105½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100	100
White Sew Mach 6s '40	21	21
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	41	41
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101¾	101

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec31	Last Dec30
3½s '47	101.29	101.29	101.26	101.26	101.26
1st 4¼s '47	102.30	102.30	102.30	102.30	102.27
4th 4¼s '38	103.19	103.21	103.18	103.21	103.18
US 3½s '43	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	....

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	69½	69¼
Akershus 8s '63	94½	94
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	43¼	43¼
Antioquia 7s B '46	53	52½
Antioquia III	42¼	42¼
ntwerp 5s '58	96	95½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	90¼	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90¼	90¼
Argentine Gov '57 A	91¼	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	91¼	91¼
Australia 4½s '57	64	63
Australia 5s '55	71	70½
Australia 5s '57	71½	70
Austria 7s ct '43	90½	90¼
Austria Hydro 6½s	85⅞	81¾
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	99	99
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¾	101¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111½	111½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅝	107⅝
Bergen (City) 5s '60 rcts	94½	94⅜
Berlin 6s '58	66¾	66¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	70½	70
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	68½	68½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	70½	68¼
Berlin Elec 6s	67⅝	67
Bolivia 7s '69	32	32
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	35	30
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	44	41¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	51	51
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	56¾	55½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	56	55½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	72	71
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54ww	37	37
Bremen 7s '35	88½	88½
Brisbane 5s '57	65¼	65½
Brisbane 5s '58	61	60
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	81½	81½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	90¾	90
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s	86	86
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100¾	100¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	103⅞	103½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	54¾	54¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	66	65
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	74⅝	74¼
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	78⅝	77
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	70½	66¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	72½	71¼
Chile (Rep) 8s Jan '61	71	70
Chile (Rep) 8s Feb '61	72	71
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	74¼	74¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	90	88½
Chile (Rep) '63	70½	70½
Chilean Loan 7s	73⅞	73⅝
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	74	74
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	50	50
Colombia Mtf Bk 6½s '47	52	52
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	57½	56½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	50½	50
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98⅞	97¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	68⅛	68⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5s '49 '44	97	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	71⅜	71
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	44½	43½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¾
Czechslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	109¾	109¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	107⅞	107⅞
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93⅞	93⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	104⅞
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	90	90
Dresden 7s '45	79½	79½
Duke Power 6s '66	102¾	102½
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	101⅛	101⅛
Dutch El 6s '47	101⅜	101⅜
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101⅞	101⅞
Fiat 7s '46 war	78	77½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	78	78
Finland 5½s '58	77¾	77¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	88	88
Finnish A 6½s '54	87	87
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105	105
Frankfort 6½s	70	70
French (Rep) 7s	120	120
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½	125½
German 7s '49	101¼	101¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	76	76
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	67	66½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	68	66½
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	66¾	66⅝
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	76	76
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	90	90
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	69	68½
Greek 6s '68	80¾	80¼
Greek 7s '64	98¾	98¾
Hansa 6s ww	71	70
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	94	93½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	67⅛	67¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	84	82⅞
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	70	70
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	78	78
Italy (King) 7s '51	92¾	91¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	85	85
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	94	94
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97½	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 4½s '54	103	102¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92	92
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	78	77¾
Karstadt 6s '43	60½	60
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	91½	90⅝
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	78	78
Medellin 6½s '54	40	40
Mex 4s small A '10	8¾	8¾
Miag Mill Hch 7s '56 xw	58	58
Milan (City) 6½s '52	76¼	76
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	46½	46
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	45	45
Montevicdea (City) 6s '59	74	74
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	105¼	105½
New South Wales 5s '57	64¼	64
New South Wales 5s '58	63	63
North German Lloyd 6s '47	82	81½
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅝	100½
Norway (King) 6s '43	104⅝	104½
Norway (King) 6s '44	104¼	104¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	101¼
Nuremberg 6s '52	63	63
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	88¼	88¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94⅝	94⅝
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	99¼	99¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101	101
Oslo G&E 5s '63	95¼	95¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90	89½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104⅜	104⅜
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	107	106¾
Peru 6s '60	35	34
Peru 6s '61	35	34
Peru 7s '59	36¼	36¼
Poland 6s '40	64	64
Poland 7s '47	74½	73
Prussia 6s	68¼	67¾
Prussia 6½s	75	74½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	94	92
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	74	74
Rhine Westphalia '55 ww	73	73
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	82½	82½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	81	80½
Rhine Ruhr 6s	81	81
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	43¼	42½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	49	48¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	78¼	78
Royal Dutch 4s ww	87	87
Rumania 7s	73	71
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	81½	81¼
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	53½	53½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	80¼	80¼
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '57	40	39
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	77½	77½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	62	62
Sao Paulo (State) '40	70¼	70
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	73	72¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	74½	74
Saxon State 6½s '46	73½	73
Saxon State 7s '45	78¼	78
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106¼	106½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	78	77
Siemens 6½s '51	89	89
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	91	91
Silesia Bk 6s '47	63	63
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103¼	103⅛
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	91¼	91⅛
Sydney 5½s	70	70
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105	105
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105¾	105¾
Toho El Pow 6s '32	96¾	96¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	88¼	88¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	84	83½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98¾	98¾
U K Ot Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	69½	69½
Unterelbe 6s '53	69¼	67
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	100	100
Vienna 6s '52	83	84½
Warsaw 7s '58	58	56
Westphalia El 6s '53	67	67
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95¼	95

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

Pittsburgh & West Virginia reports for the 11 months endpd Nov. 30 net income of $1,381,991 after taxes and charges, equal to $4.57 a share on the 302,351 shares, compared with $2,004,015, or $6.63 a share, in the like period of 1929. November net income was $68,996, compared with $128,538 in November last year.

NOVEMBER AUTO OUTPUT

WASHINGTON—November output of motor vehicles totaled 139,437 units, compared with 190,044 in October and 217,573 in November, 1929, the Commerce Department reports.

TRANSACTIONS ON BOSTON EXCHANGE IN TWELVE MONTHS

Omitting 1929, admittedly an abnormal year in the security business, the volume of transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange for 1930 compares favorably with its past record in spite of the general business depression.

During the last 12 months, 15,221,465 shares were traded in, compared with 19,069,761 shares in 1928 and 12,171,549 shares in 1927.

In addition, the Outside Securities Association, formed last year by and for stock exchange members only to afford a market place for unlisted and "when issued" securities, did a business totaling 599,496 shares. In other words, 15,820,961 shares were bought and sold in 1930 by the 139 members of the exchange.

In comparison with the 1929 total of 24,652,115 shares, this year's total shows a decline of approximately 40 per cent, but it is in line with the volume shrinkages of other American stock exchanges.

Sales of bonds on the Boston Stock Exchange totaled $5,557,376 in 1930, compared with $11,147,245 in 1929 and $8,655,199 in 1928. During this year new stock issues admitted to trading totaled approximately 1,238,576 shares, while new bonds amounted in par value to $326,330,000. In 1929 the figures were 99,473,939 shares and $513,837,700 bonds.

Many companies already listed increased their outstanding capitalization during the year, and 40,149,892 shares were so added to the list as well as $13,500,000 par value of bonds.

GRAPHIC TABLE SHOWS BIG

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Curtain Draws Aside

By ANNE M. HALLADAY

Based on an Incident in the Life of Hans Christian Andersen

AN INSISTENT swirl of wind shook at the windows of a sagging house in the lowest and poorest quarter of Copenhagen. Their rattling awoke Hans Christian and he turned on his draughty little cot to open eyes upon the New Year's Day of 1822. The squeak of the cot echoed in the bare little room and his moving let in the chill that had painted with frosty fingers the many-paned window.

The boy shivered and cramped himself together under the thin coverlet of his bed. With serious eyes he looked across at the only other furnishing his scanty home afforded. A tiny stage built upon a herring box, gay in its array of silks and scrap-clothed puppets. But the deep-set eyes were unseeing. There lingered within them the question that the boy had asked aloud in his prayer the night before.

"Will things soon be better with me?"

The boy sighed and stirred again uneasily. Things had not been well with 16-year-old Hans Christian Andersen.

Two years had he now been in Copenhagen. Two years since the little grandmother had held him close outside the thick walled city gate of Odense, and wept the good-by she could not speak. The dear little grandmother whom Hans Christian would not see again. Two years since he had taken the small bundle that was all he had owned in the world, some scraps of silk and a puppet or two fashioned at the bench beneath the cottage window. Two years since he had patted his mother's shoulder and answered her question.

Leaving Home

"What wilt thou do there?" she said when he had asked her leave to come to Copenhagen. Such a confident answer had he given, there in the cheering glow of her warm little hearth.

"I will become famous. People have at first an immense deal of adversity to go through and then they will be famous. I shall study as my father wished to study and could not."

The mother had wiped a tear and continued,

"Thy voice, Hans Christian, by thy voice thou meanest?" Anna Maria had looked sharply into the eyes of her son. At his nod she had embraced him with, "Thou art a queer lad, my Hans Christian." And she had followed him to the gate with the grandmother, certain that at the seafront he would become frightened and turn back.

Hans Christian's throat had tightened and filled as he left them standing there. Yes, Hans Christian had even been glad when the postilion had filled his cheeks and blown the horn that sent him out from the shadow of the gate and away into the warm sunshine of the elder sweetened highway. The sagging and lifting of the landscape as the coach rolled on cast its gayer spell upon him. The brave whistle of a starling swaying on the top branch of a tree had not seemed a farewell but a delight at the thought that now at last he too was free to start toward his own desires.

Not until he had reached the waterside at Nyborg and had been borne away by a black ship monster had Hans Christian felt so very small and lonely in a far-away wide world. Yet Hans had not turned back. On into Copenhagen he had come bringing his dreams with him. Some of his prophecy had come true. Yes, there had been the immense deal of adversity.

The voice that had promised so much at first had failed him. Hans shuddered now at the remembrance of the night and pitied the lanky boy who had been himself, when told that further study was useless. Some of the other pupils had laughed at the dismay he had not been able to keep from his face. Laughed as the people in the village at home had laughed whenever he had spoken of his ambitions and desires. Had they been right after all? Was he fit only to repeat his grandmother's tales to the children by the wayside? Had he expected too much? Was that part of the prophecy not to be?

His money was gone. His clothes were shabby. His boots—how proud he had been of them, the only pair he had ever had—were now but boots in name. His feet were dry only when they were tucked beneath the scant blanket of his sway-backed little cot. So far he had been able to keep his hunger a secret. His landlady, the wife of the shipmaster did not know. She thought he dined with friends each evening.

But would he have to return to Odense and admit his failure? Already he could hear the taunts. "The queer boy of the village," they called him. Why, the very storks of the chimney tops would laugh at him. No, it could not be.

With a determined spring, Hans Christian landed in the middle of the floor.

"My voice hath done this much for me," he stated to the puppets on the herring box. "It has told me of the theater. It is the theater that now I shall work for." He knelt beside the little stage. What would his life in the great city have been without it? Night after night he had sat with his dreams, fashioning costumes and settings from the scraps of silk that had come into his hands. Surely these friends would help him now.

There was, too, the play he had written, now in the hands of Admiral Wolfe, the translator for the great Shakespeare.

"It is the theater that I shall work for," and the boy cupped his chin in his hand to think. "Yes, and as this is the first day of the New Year, I shall start my new year there. It is to the theater that I will go. I shall speak a word from its stage. It will help me. It will start my year for me." The boy finished his dressing.

New Year's Day

Stepping along the cobbled way in the brisk air, Hans forgot his discouragement. Not until he reached the door of the theater did he halt his swift thinking. The door was closed. Of course it was New Year's Day. Still Hans felt he must go in. He put his hand on the latch. Why, the door swung back! It was open after all. He peered into the dark passage.

Yes, there was old Erick, the porter, at the stage entrance. Would he let him in? The boy's heart beat faster as he stepped inside. Old Erick was half asleep and Hans stole past him steadying himself against the movable scenery that leaned against the walls. The half-drawn curtain swung a little at his passing. Hans touched the soft folds. Would such a curtain some day swing aside for him? He crept through and stood alone upon the stage. With the blinking of his eyes the empty chairs took shape in the darkness before him. He was here at last. He was on the stage. Now he would speak. This was a kindly audience with only mice for critics. But what should he say?

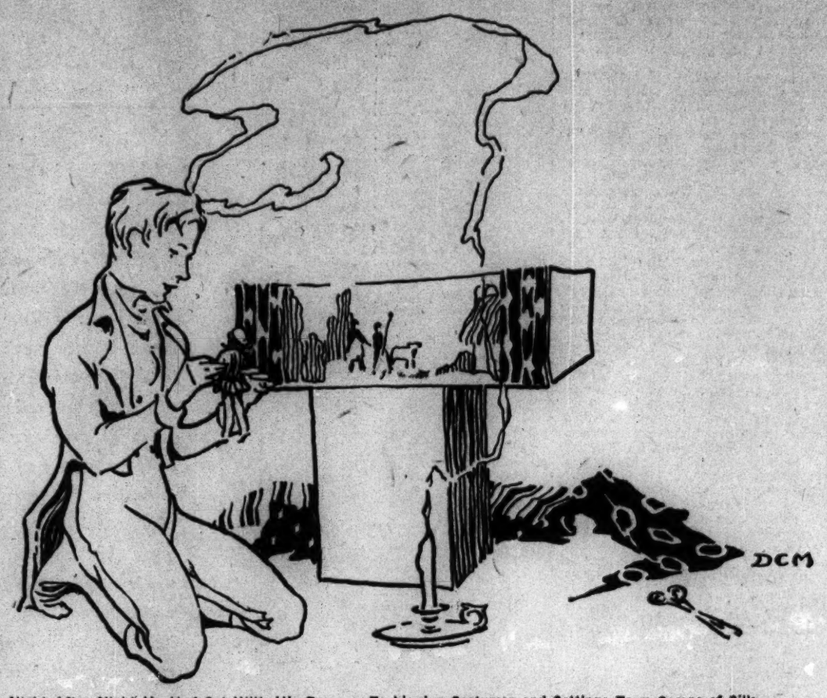
Hans could not think. Of all the lines he knew, not one would come. A strange stage fright swept over him. Some words he must say now he was there. Ah yes, he knew. These words he always could remember. Hans sank upon lank knees. A soft voice echoed from the hollow corners.

"Our Father, which art in heaven," —the voice spoke to the end.

The little act was over. Again the boy slipped past the sleeping porter and the light of the New Year's Day enveloped him. A warm comfort had come upon his heart. He need not now turn back.

Summer looked toward autumn and the storks made ready for their southern flocking. One night soft with little winds, Hans Christian sat on the edge of the cot in the same tiny room that through hook and crook he had struggled to keep. The swallows were noisy in the eaves outside, but Hans scarcely heard them.

Hunger and discouragement again knocked at his thinking. He had just tucked a piece that the theater had rejected with the many others into the tiny bundle at the foot of his bed. There was still another which no doubt would soon follow this one. He could go on no longer. Even the little puppets across the room now failed to cheer him. He would go back to



Night After Night He Had Sat With His Dreams, Fashioning Costumes and Settings From Scraps of Silk . . .

But There—There Was a Rap at the Door.

Odense. After all, he was the queer boy of the village. The whisperers of Odense were right. After all, the second part of the prophecy was not to be. Why had it all happened so? He had worked, he had hoped. Was he queer? Even the kindly Dean Gutfeldt of the church who had had such confidence in him had acted strangely last even. Had given him no word of encouragement. The boy slumped on the cot's edge.

But there—there was a rap at the door! A light one at first, then a loud one with a hint of impatience. It startled the swallows into silence. Before Hans could lift his lank self from the cot, the door pushed open.

The tall Dean Gutfeldt himself stood before Hans. His eyes though shining were serious as he looked at the boy.

"Hans Christian," he said, "I have news for thee. It comes from Rhabeck, Hens, and Collins of the Theater Royal."

"Yes?" Hans voiced drowned in his throat. His hand tightened on the arm of the man.

"Thou must not be disappointed," the voice was saying.

Hans sank back upon the cot.

"Then it has failed, my piece—thy news is bad news after all."

Good News at Last

A soft laugh filled the room.

"No, Hans, it is not failure this time for all they cannot use thy piece. It has merit they say this time. Listen," the man shook the boy as though he wished to awaken him, "Listen, thou art to study. Collins himself hast recommended thee to the King with the saying that thou hast something to give thy country. Thou art to be sent at once to the Latin school at Slagelse."

Hans stood up. He opened his mouth to speak but the man would not let him.

"The Latin school to prepare thyself for the university examinations," he went on, "I had heard somewhat of this when I saw you last even but dared not tell thee. Tell me," he shook the boy and laughed again, "is that such bad news, my Hans?"

Hans Christian's hand again sought the arm of the man. This time to steady himself. He had so long been hungry. But words came at last—a second prophecy.

"At last, my troubles are over. The theater has been my friend after all." And the two stood smiling at each other, each afraid to speak lest glad tears interrupt.

* * *

That autumn, for a second time, a stagecoach passed the gates of a city bearing Hans Christian Andersen to new adventure and to fame.

Early upon this particular morning the mail coach wheeling in the opposite direction had carried a happy letter to the little mother in Odense and Hans had said thank you's and good-bys to all good friends in Copenhagen.

"To the school at Slagelse is it thou goest?" asked the good-natured apple cheeked driver of the coach as Hans Christian resplendent in new clothes and shining boots, boots with soles, climbed to his place and settled his luggage beside him.

"Yes sir, thank you, sir," Hans answered dreamily, for from the boy to whom at last had come such fulfilment of his wishes and hopes, the answer would have been the 'same had the man beside him cracked his whip and asked,

"Is it to heaven thou ridest, my lad?"

How Two Boy Scouts Crossed the English Channel in a Canoe

Monsieur de Bonstetten, the Chief Scout for Switzerland, has revealed recently how two Swiss Boy Scouts made a gallant attempt last year to go to the great Jamboree at Birkenhead "all on their own."

Egon Barth and Fritz Weber of the Neuhausen Troop, 18 and 17 years old, set off from the bottom of the Chute du Rhin in a "Klepperboot," which is a folding canvas canoe, 18 feet long and 3 feet wide. They paddled themselves down the Rhine sleeping at nights in their little tent on the river bank. It took them 12 days to reach Rotterdam. Having made their way to Calais by train they inquired from the port officer as to the possibility of crossing the Channel and got their directions from a pilot.

On the fourteenth day at dawn they embarked and found themselves at 7 o'clock dancing over the waves in a breeze. At 8 o'clock they met a steamer and Barth tells in the Boy Scouts News Bulletin what happened to them.

"I asked for the direction of Dover. They let down a ladder and the Captain shouted, 'Won't you come on board?' I replied, 'No, thank you, sir.' My question about the weather was answered and we were told that we should have some fog. When I asked for the direction of Dover, I received the encouraging reply, 'You will never reach Dover.' Then the steamer turned and we were left alone in our nutshell on the immense sea. About 10 o'clock Cape Gris Nez disappeared and we had to trust to our compass. Three kilometers outside Dover there was a side wind and we decided to hoist our sail and at 3:15 we landed at Dover after having rowed for 10¾ hours."

These boys were the first Swiss to cross the Channel in a folding canoe, although two German expeditions had succeeded before them.

After spending two days in London the two Scouts returned to Switzerland, their capital being exhausted. Monsieur Bonstetten said he was sorry they did not get as far as Birkenhead, where life's cares did not exist and where their courage and enterprise would certainly have found due appreciation.

A Camera From a Cardboard Box

"IF ONLY I had brought my camera," Bob said, as he stood looking over the wide sweep of meadow, edged with seven elms, on his Uncle's farm. "Seeing the pictures would seem almost as good to Mother as being here."

"Why don't you make one?" Uncle John suggested. "All you need is a strong cardboard box, black paper, some good glue and a plate holder."

"But I couldn't really take pictures with one I made, could I?" asked Bob in astonishment.

"You certainly could," Uncle John answered, his eyes twinkling. "Your lens would be a pinhole, pricked in a piece of black paper. Some of the greatest photographs in the world have been made through a pinhole. Some people think it is better than a lens because it makes a picture in which the perspective is true."

"It would be more fun, too, to take pictures with a camera one had made oneself," Bob decided.

"I have a collar box upstairs that I think will be just the thing. It's strong and the cover fits tightly. I'll get it," Uncle John said.

To Bob's delight, Uncle John came back with not only the collar box, but some furniture glue, black paper and the plate holder.

"We're going to use plates instead of films in our homemade camera," Uncle John explained, "That's why we need the plate holder. If I hadn't had one, we could have bought one at the photographer's supply store, where we will get our plates."

Under Uncle John's direction, Bob found the camera was very simple to make. First he cut a square hole in the bottom of the box and covered it carefully with black paper, on which he had drawn two diagonals. This gave him the center, which he pricked carefully with a pin to make his pinhole lens. On the underside of the cover, he marked off a rectangle 3½ x 4½ inches, and cut it out with a sharp knife. His plate holder held plates 3¼ x 4¼, but he made the hole a trifle smaller, so that there would be no possibility of light entering.

Over the hole thus made, he glued the plate holder, so that when the slide was drawn, the plate would completely cover the rectangle. After this had dried firmly in place, he lined the box inside and out with black paper, both to make it look better and to keep out the light.

When he showed the finished camera to Uncle John, he praised him for his good piece of work. "You will find it easy to use, too," Uncle John said. "When you want to take a picture, you must fill the plate holder in a completely dark room, or in one illumined only by a red bulb. As the plate holder cannot be taken from the cover of the box, you have to get used to handling it there, and remember always to put the slide back."

"In a little time you will be able to judge for yourself how long an exposure to give," Uncle John said. "On a clear bright day, two a half minutes will be long enough. If the light is not so good, it may take five minutes or more. Of course, you will have to put it on some stationary object, for you couldn't hold it still."

Bob decided to begin with a picture of the meadow and the elm tree. He put his camera on the flat fence rail and took out the slide. "Does it make any difference if the dog is moving around in the field?" Bob asked.

"No," his uncle replied. "A pinhole only photographs objects that are still, so no matter how many people walk by your camera it makes no difference. But don't try to take a landscape on a windy day, for it will not be a success."

That was the beginning of Bob's picture making. During his two weeks' stay he made a number of very beautiful pictures, which, developed and printed, delighted his whole family.

Have You Read?

Swallows and Amazons, by Arthur Ransome. (London: Jonathan Cape 7s. 6d. net.)

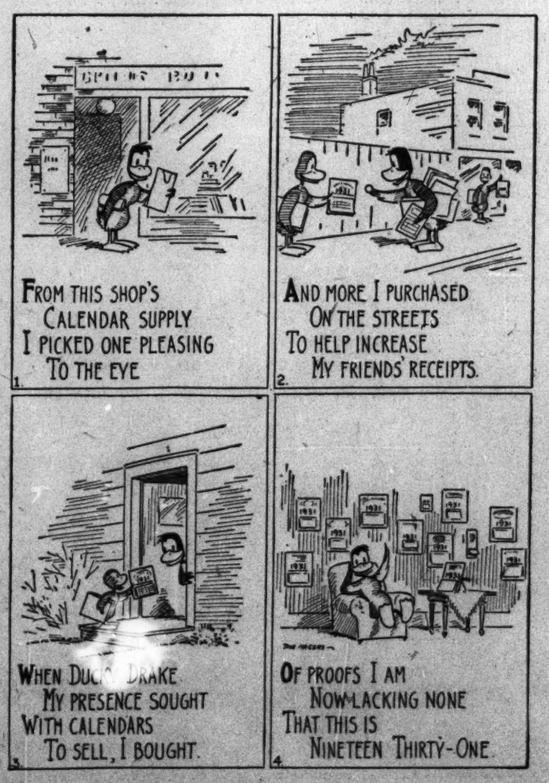
In "Swallows and Amazons" we have a really delightful book. It is full of the open air; of outdoor expeditions; of camping; with plenty of fine weather, unspoiled country, and jolly companions. There is, too, an element of excitement in explorations, and discoveries made by the children who sail the good ship Swallow.

It is the story of a summer holiday beside a lake, the children having a boat which they sail themselves, and a camp which they make on an island. John Walker has charge of the boat, and everybody, in this delightful tale of a family of five, has his particular job to do.

The excitement begins when the discovery is made that there is another ship on the lake, called the Amazon, flying a pirate flag, and coming to invade the island. "The 'Amazons' were bigger than the 'Swallows,' one of them was bigger than Captain John . . . If it had come to a fight, it might have been a very near thing. But it did not come to a fight."

To follow these adventures is a kind of holiday in itself. "Swallows and Amazons" is a book one can thoroughly enjoy.

The Adventures of Waddles


FROM THIS SHOP'S CALENDAR SUPPLY I PICKED ONE PLEASING TO THE EYE
1
AND MORE I PURCHASED ON THE STREETS TO HELP INCREASE MY FRIENDS' RECEIPTS.
2
WHEN DUCK DRAKE MY PRESENCE SOUGHT WITH CALENDARS TO SELL, I BOUGHT.
3
OF PROOFS I AM NOW LACKING NONE THAT THIS IS NINETEEN THIRTY-ONE
4

Mail Bag

Claremont, Cape Town, South Africa

Dear Editor and Mailbaggers:

It is very seldom that I have seen any letters from Cape Town in the Mail Bag. Therefore, I am hoping this letter may be published.

We live in a suburb, called Claremont about five miles from Cape Town. Our house is not far from Table Mountain, and some of the best routes up are only a mile or two from our house, which is a great benefit, as we are very fond of mountain climbing.

Not far off are the National Botanical Gardens at Kirstenbosch, which are now quite famous, and are supposed to contain a specimen of every wild flower in South Africa. Another place of interest quite near here is the Young Field Airdrome, where "flips" are given every Saturday afternoon. I am just longing to go for one, as I am quite interested in airplanes, and have thought of joining the Royal Air Force when I grow up.

I am 13 years old and should like to correspond with any other boy in a different country. I am interested in tennis, tenekoits, swimming, and reading. I am also very keen on "hiking" which has lately become very popular out here. I also collect stamps, and post cards.

Love to all Mail Baggers,

Osmund B.

[How do you play tenekoits, Osmund? That is a new game to us.—Ed.]

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Editor:

A tribute such as O. S. gave the postman ("The Currency of Friendship" in the Monitor of Nov. 7, 1929) is his just due. He is one of the most romantic figures in the world, always ready at the beck and call of a bit of colored paper on the right-hand corner of an envelope. Letter writing is a privilege which everyone today can afford and enjoy because of that symbol of international friendliness, the mail carrier.

Your letter may go but around the corner, it may cross the continent by thundering train or mail plane; it may go by leviathan ship to a distant foreign part; or it may travel to the edge of the world by means of small steamer, motorboat or rowboat, by motorcoach, truck, motorcycle or bicycle, by horse and carriage, horseback, pony or mule mail pack, reindeer sleigh or camel, by sled, ice skate, ski or by foot.

In these multifarious ways that hero of heroes, the message bearer the world over, carries on despite storm, flood and avalanche. There is no denying the romance of a letter.

I should love to hear from "the 20's and over" in any nook of our interesting globe.

My sincere appreciation for the Mail Bag, for making the privilege of writing and receiving letters a universal pleasure. Sydney C.

Paris, France

Cher Directeur:

Je suis une petite fille âgée de 12 ans et je serais bien heureuse d'avoir une fillette de mon âge avec qui je pourrais correspondre. Je sais parler l'anglais et l'allemand suffisamment pour pouvoir écrire des lettres. Je suis la fille d'un grand violoniste que j'ai eu la douleur de perdre il y a deux ans et je m'intéresse beaucoup à la musique. J'aime aussi beaucoup la lecture et les sports.

Je vous remercie d'avance, cher Directeur, pour tout ce que vous allez faire pour moi et vous envoie mes bien sincères compliments.

Anne C.

Claughton, Cheshire, England

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have wanted to write to the Mail Bag. It seems so jolly to have correspondents from different parts of the world, that I would love some of the Mail Baggers to write to me. "Anyone from anywhere" had better be my motto, but the letters will have to be written in English or French.

I live outside Birkenhead (which is famous for its shipbuilding yards on the Mersey), near the top of a hill, called Bidston Hill, from which we get a good view of Liverpool, the River Mersey, and Lancashire; and then looking across Cheshire in the opposite direction, a view of the River Dee and the Welsh Mountains.

Bidston Hill is quite noted for possessing a windmill, which has been preserved, and is a good landmark. We are also only a few miles from Arrow Park (which some of the Boy Scouts will remember for its famous mud, and the Jamboree!) and we quite often go for a walk there. It has changed considerably since the time the Scouts inhabited it, and it looks simply wonderful with all the autumn tints of red, brown, and orange among the trees.

My interests are drawing and architecture; gymnastics, swimming and games. I am 18 and have attended a Christian Science Sunday School since I was about 3. I would love to correspond with girls around my age, and I promise to answer any letters I receive. Muriel G.

San Francisco, California

Dear Editor:

San Francisco, the most cosmopolitan city of the West, has a long list of things interesting and delightful. The old pioneers who came before the gold rush gave us a rich store of California history, and everywhere are landmarks of later settlers, each with its story. I think one could go on "discovering" San Francisco indefinitely. If the explorer tires of the city there is the bay, green-jeweled, surrounded by those low, colorful hills which somehow spell romance, and conjure up old characters and stirring episodes; or if he is fond of the modern, there is the thrill of industrial progress and of vaster opportunities.

I would love to tell of these things to girls young or old in Germany. I am interested in all things beautiful and worth while. Especially do I appreciate friends. My love to all the Mail Baggers. Ruth W.

Beverly Hills, California

Dear Editor:

We have subscribed for The Christian Science Monitor ever since I can remember, but up to this time I have not realized its value. Just a few weeks ago I attended a Monitor meeting at Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, in Hollywood, California, which helped to awaken me to see the great blessing it held in store. Today I read in the Chicago Leader a lecture by Miss Coulson, in which she spoke of the Mail Bag and how it is enabling children from all over the world to make friends with each other. I would like to join that group of children, to correspond with them, and make friends in foreign countries.

We have just moved out here from New York City and when people ask me how I like sunny California, my answer is that I love the place, but that I miss my friends. Now I hope I can have friends in Italy, England, or any country through the Monitor. I am inclosing a letter which I would like you please to forward. Also I want to ask you to publish my name as an 18-year-old girl who would like to receive letters from foreign lands. Ruth V.

Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, South Africa

Dear Editor:

Like many others, my contribution to the Mail Bag is in the form of a request for correspondents. I am 15, but letters from girls of any age will be welcomed no matter where they come from. As I am a stamp collector I shall be pleased to exchange stamps with other collectors, besides sending them snaps of our country. I love reading and swimming and intend to be a journalist.

The name "Bloemfontein" translated into English reads Flowerfountain, and except in time of excessive drought it justifies its name. Although by no means the largest or most important place in the Union of South Africa, most overseas visitors are very impressed by it. We have an altitude of 4518 feet and as the atmosphere is beautifully clear, two American universities (Harvard and Michigan) have established observatories here.

A few weeks ago our game reserve, composed entirely of South African buck of different species, was opened on Naval Hill in the center of the town. They are very tame and will dart across the road about 30 feet in front of a car.

As yet we have only a Christian Science Society, but we are able to maintain a Reading Room which does a great deal of good. I attend the Sunday School and receive plenty of help.

Best wishes to all Mail Baggers, and a big wet lick to Snubs from both my little fox terriers. Frieda O. H.

Manchester, England

Dear Editor:

Although I have only recently commenced reading The Christian Science Monitor, I feel I must write a few lines to say how much we all appreciate it. The Mail Bag particularly appeals to me and if this letter is published I hope it will bring me letters from girls who would like to correspond.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 5 years old and am just 18.

Levenshulme (a suburb of Manchester, and the place where I was born and have always lived) is 3½ miles away from the city. Music, cooking, and sports interest me, but animals mean most to me for I love them. I have two pets—a 19-months-old Airedale dog and a 13-year-old Belgian rabbit. Both animals are very intelligent and one cannot help but admire them.

We live in a large house which stands in its own grounds where our animals are allowed plenty of freedom. I would like very much to correspond with someone who is about my age. Kathleen L.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I have written to the Mail Bag once before, but it was several years ago, so I am writing again. We live in Portland, Oregon—an ideal city to live in. Here it is December, and we are decorating our houses with roses grown in our yards.

Portland is noted for its beautiful flowers. It is called the "Rose City," and this name suits it perfectly. It is the dividing line of the Columbia River Highway which, east of Portland, is called the upper Columbia Highway, and west of Portland the lower Columbia Highway. The highway is very beautiful. On the upper Columbia Highway there is Multnomah Falls, a cataract of about 700 feet. One can walk from Wa-Kee-Nah Falls to Multomah, a distance of about three miles, along a path that is just wide enough for one person, and in some places it is just a sheer cliff.

At one of Oregon's beaches there is a natural bridge that, so far as any white man knows, has never been touched by human hands, and this bay has no sand beach. It is all rocks. As the tide comes in, it makes little pools of water in which all sorts of sea life flourish. In some of these pools, the whole side will be covered with sea urchins, in others it will be sea anemones. There are beaches like Sea Side (which is noted for its clams) that are sandy, too.

I belong to the Camp Fire Girls and have taken my second rank. I would like to correspond with any girls of any age in any country. I love to write letters and will answer any letters I receive.

Please give my love to Snubs, Buzzy, and Mr. Scroggins.

Mary W.

Las Vegas, Nevada.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag.

We live in Las Vegas, a town 30 miles from the great Boulder Dam site. It is now called Hoover Dam. It will be enormous when finished. The dam will be 725 feet high, 1054 feet wide, 45 feet thick at the top, and 650 feet thick at the bottom. It also will have four tunnels. The lake will be 120 miles long and nine miles wide. It will cost about $165,000,000.

I am 12 years old and would like to correspond with girls anywhere. My favorite sports are swimming and tennis. June B.

Sandwich, Illinois

Dear Editor:

We have had The Christian Science Monitor in our home for several years, and think it is the best daily paper we have ever seen. It gives all of the most important news of the world, and leaves out the happenings that are not worthy of one's attention. Besides the news, it has so many wonderful daily features.

I am 17 years old, and a post graduate in high school. I live on a farm and go to school in Sandwich, a little town about 70 miles from Chicago. Sandwich took its name from Sandwich, Massachusetts, which was named after Sandwich, England.

I like to read and collect pictures for history scrapbooks (in which the Monitor helps me greatly), and I have a few odd stamps. I am interested in music, typewriting, and all kinds of sports. I should like very much to exchange letters with girls from any land, and promise to make my letters as interesting as I can.

Katherine K.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Moverley S. (15), Cheltenham, N. S. W., Australia.—Especially from France.

Janice W. (15), New York, N. Y.—Interested in music.

Stella M. (15), Yakima, Wash.

Mary B. (16), Fargo, N. D.—Interested in music, journalism and sports.

Betty T. (17), Lakewood, Ohio—Especially from England, Scotland and France. Studying French. Exchange snapshots.

Mary W. (19), Shaver Lake, Calif.—Especially from Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. Exchange stamps.

Ingeborg M. (19), Bad Oldersloe, Germany.

Hazel T. (over 20), South Kensington, South Australia.

Boys

William H. (16), Mexico, Mo.—Especially from Germany, England and Austria. Interested in chemistry, photography and philately.

Mra T., Calcutta, India—From young college men (only) in other countries.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Double Acrostic

The first letters of the following definitions will spell the name of an American author, while the final letters will spell his place of residence.

1. Peculiar.
2. A keepsake.
3. To amuse.
4. Eloquence.
5. A kind of cement.
6. Perfume.
7. A water nymph.

Key to Puzzle

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News of FREEMASONRY

WORLD brotherhood, a vision to be built into actuality, was the central theme for Massachusetts Grand Lodge's observance of the Feast of St. John the Evangelist on Dec. 29, at Boston. Most Worshipful Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master, presented a word picture of the end to be attained and of the means of accomplishment. Stressing the increasing importance of Masonic education as an instrument of building a stronger craft, he appealed to the 500 brethren present to help in bringing about the coöperation which should abolish barriers of sect and opinion. To assist in portraying the Masonry of the future he introduced guests of varying faiths and differing ties of nationalism, all of whom voiced a profound conviction that Masonry has a sacred mission for unity and the ability to accomplish its purpose.

Most Worshipful Roderick B. Dargavel, Grand Master of Canada, in the Province of Ontario, brought the pledge of his jurisdiction for unceasing effort in the cause of international amity. Most Worshipful Charles H. Johnson, Grand Master of New York, citing the satisfaction to be gained from delving into Masonry's history, declared that after all the pressing concern of the Craft today and for the future is not so much the origin as it is the objective. He, too, called for extension of the education movement, asserting that only through a fully enlightened membership can the fraternity's objective be attained. The world will always need, he said, the things for which Freemasonry stands.

Pennsylvania Grand Lodge's observance of St. John's Day was likewise noteworthy for the participation of leaders in thought from outside its borders. Meeting Dec. 27, at Philadelphia, the brethren were privileged to greet these visiting Grand Masters: Henry S. Seg of Rhode Island, Elmer L. Darbie of Connecticut, D. Raymond Keefer of Delaware and Donald J. Sargent of New Jersey. Most Worshipful William S. Snyder of Harrisburg was installed for his second year.

Richmond Lodge, No. 10, Richmond, Va., celebrated its 150th anniversary Dec. 28 and 29 with special meetings. Church services on Sunday were participated in by the Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Hooper of Culpeper, Junior Grand Deacon, and the Rev. Dr. C. L. King. At the concluding session, Monday night, Most Worshipful Frank T. McFaden, Grand Master of Virginia, delivered the principal address. Officers were installed by Bro. James H. Price, Past Grand Master and Lieutenant-Governor. Other speakers were Arthur L. Mattern and William R. Hill, Past Masters. The lodge was chartered Dec. 28, 1780, 38 years after the fcunding of the town of Richmond by act of the General Assembly. It has given Virginia Freemasons eight Grand Masters including Edmund Randolph, Alexander Montgomery, John Marshall, Samuel Jones, William H. Fitzwhylsonn, William Mitchell Jr., William A. Patterson and S. S. Baxter. The Marquis de Lafaye was among the early members.

Prince Rupert's Lodge, No. 1, of Winnipeg, Man., oldest in western Canada, celebrated its diamond anniversary earlier in the month with a record attendance of its own members and prominent representatives of the fraternity from elsewhere. Organized on Dec. 10, 1870, in Fort Garry, nucleus of the present city of Winnipeg, its membership was composed of volunteers who had traveled with the historic Wolseley expedition, sent out to suppress the activities of rebels. The Rev. R. Stewart Patterson, who came with the expedition as chaplain, was the first master. Among those present at the jubilee celebration was Sir Daniel H. McMillan, former Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, who is also the oldest surviving member of the lodge. He was No. 18 on the register, having joined the lodge at the second regular meeting on Jan. 16, 1871. Second oldest surviving member is W. G. Scott, who was No. 127 on the register. The present membership of the lodge is 1427. During the festivities A. G. Cowan, District Deputy Grand Master, on behalf of lodges in Districts 1 and 12, presented a set of working tools in a case.

Investigations by Wor. C. Page Walter Jr., secretary of Alexandria Washington Lodge No. 22, Alexandria, Va., of which George Washington was charter Master, reveal interesting facts concerning the copper plate from which its membership certificates are made. The lodge has a framed certificate presented to a member in 1797, apparently from this plate, but the name Washington has been crowded in before Alexandria, the original name of the lodge. On the edge of the plate appears the name "Brother Maierick, Sculpt. New York." Wor. R. W. Reid, secretary of Washington Lodge No. 21 of New York, showed that this plate was without doubt made by Peter Rushton Maverick, a silversmith, etcher and engraver, a member of Holland Lodge No. 8, New York. His son and grandson, bearing that same name, were likewise adepts in the engraving art. The two secretaries are hoping that further research may reveal the circumstances of the making of the plate and possible fraternal relations between Washington and Maverick.

Thousands of Masons who visit the many points of particular interest to the Craft in and about Washington, have found considerable attraction in the erection of the Washington Cathedral on Mount St. Alban. It has now been announced that, due to the increasing number of brethren who make pilgrimages either individually or in groups from lodges, special fraternal guidance will be provided. The Rev. Robert Lee Lewis, secretary for the national Masonic committee for the cathedral will be on duty daily to supply complete and accurate information regarding the proposed Masonic unit in the cathedral construction.

During the absence from Washington of John H. Cowles, 33°, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction, Sam P. Cochran, 33°, of Dallas, Tex., Grand prior of the Supreme Council, will be acting Grand Commander. Bro. Cowles, after dedicating the new Scottish Rite Temple in Kansas City, Mo. started a journey to Havana. Thence he proceeds to the Canal Zone, to be joined by Dr. William M. James, 33°, Deputy of the Supreme Council. Together they will travel down the Pacific coast and up the Atlantic, visiting the Supreme Councils of South America.

The Grand Lodge of Cartegena, Colombia, has a hard working Grand Master in Luis H. Delgado. This jurisdiction is in fraternal communication with Grand Lodges of Alabama, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina and some others in the United States. All south and central American Grand Lodges also have recognized it. Its constitution, as well as those of the two other Colombian Grand Lodges, is based on the Ancient Landmarks, with the standard prerequisites for initiation and the rule regarding the V. S. L.

Government Sues Asphalt Institute

WASHINGTON (AP)—An antitrust suit was filed against the Asphalt Shingle and Roofing Institute on Dec. 30 by the Justice Department.

The department charged that companies and individuals affiliated with the institute had entered into agreements tending to fix uniform and noncompetitive prices for the sale of nonpatented asphalt and shingle roofing products.

The action was brought in a bill in equity filed in the Federal District Court for Southern New York.

NEW YORK (AP)—A denial that the Asphalt Shingle and Roofing Institute and affiliated companies have violated the anti-trust laws, as charged by the Government in a suit filed Dec. 30, was issued by J. S. Bryant, manager of the institute.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System, "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 2

Vocal and Instrumental

"Light Opera Gems" (CBS). Caryll, Jones, Hoschna and Lehar. Mixed quartet and orchestra. 5.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor (Cities Service—WEAF—T). Popular ballads and classics. One hour. 8.

"Grand Opera Miniatures" (CBS—T). Verdi, Mozart, Leoncavalla and Wagner, Soloists and orchestra. 8.

Irvin S. Cobb, humorist; mixed chorus; orchestra (Armour—WJZ—T). Familiar ballads and classics. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Jules Herbuveaux's Orchestra; male trio (Brown—WJZ Chain). Fifteen minutes. 7:45. Mahlon Merrick's Orchestra and Clarence Hayes. NBC Pacific. 8:15.

Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (Nestle—WJZ Chain). New show tunes by Miss Lennox, specialties by orchestra. 8.

Male trio; Lewis Graeme's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Fifteen minutes. 8:45.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ—T.) 9.

Harry Reser's Eskimos (Cliquot—WEAF Chain). Specialties. 9.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (Armstrong—WJZ—T). Ziegfeld review. 10.

Theater of the Air (RKO—WEAF—T). Vaudeville half hour. 10:30.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:20.

Vagabond String Ensemble (CBS—T). Wedding Day at Troldhaugen (Grieg); Clavelitos (Valverde); Danse Slave (Chabrier).) 7:45.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Rossini, Mozart, Chopin, lesser composers and some moderns. 11.

Recitals

"The Frog's Revenge" (Bookhouse—CBS). Children's story. 5:30.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Columbia Concerts Corporation Program (CBS—T). Florence Easton and Ernest Hutcheson scheduled in first program. 10.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (Ppesodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

Crime Prevention (WEAF Chain). Stories from New York police records. 10.

Service Bands

United States Marine Band Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

United States Navy Band (WEAF Chain). 3:15.

Vocal Ensembles

"College Memories" (WEAF—T). Male quartet. 7:15.

American Singers, male quartet; piano duo (WEAF Chain). Seasonal program. 7:30.

Talks

"Why Women Make Good Automobile Drivers" (WOR). Ray W. Sherman, editor of "Motor," preceding the opening of the Thirty-first National Automobile Show at Grand Central Palace, New York City. 11:45 a. m.

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Pierre Key, music editor. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). Interpretations of the news. 6:45, 8.

"Spotlights in Drama and Literature" (WEAF—T). Montrose J. Moses, drama and theater reviewer. 7.

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Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Mme. Dupee, French diction.
5:30 WEEI Ensemble; "Old Painter."
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:20 Poems, Tom Powers of "Apple Cart."
7:30 "Bob" Emery; Carl Moore; Cap'n and Widder; The Judge; Vic Whitman; Marjorie Mills; Ray Rich; The Twins; Oscar Elgart's Orchestra.
8:15 NBC, Radiotron Varieties.
8:30 NBC, Soloists; Shilkret's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Old Counsellor"; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Soloists; Revelers; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Leonard Joy's Orchestra; "Review of 1930 Sports."
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Greeting the New Year from coast to coast with General Motors.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:30 Studio period.
6:04 Rhythm Twins.
6:15 Westinghouse dinner music.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Piano duo; soloist.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, "Laws That Safeguard Society."
8:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; quartet.
8:30 NBC, Novelty Orchestra; soloist.
9:00 Ranny Week's Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Soloists; Deep River Ensemble; piano duo; chorus; orchestra.
10:30 Recorded program.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 New Year's Greetings, Mayor Curley of Boston.
11:19 Union New Year's Service.
12:02 a. m.—NBC, "Happy New Year"; special "Cuckoo" program with Raymond Knight.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 CBS, Bookhouse Story Time.
5:45 Studio popular music.
7:00 New Year's Message, His Eminence, William Cardinal O'Connell.
7:15 Popular program.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 "Mickie" Alpert's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
8:30 Bert Lowe's Star Ensemble; vocal and instrumental soloists.
9:00 CBS, Male quartet; organist.
9:30 CBS, Mary Charles, soprano; Domenico Savino's Orchestra.
10:00 to 2:00 a. m.—CBS, New Year's Eve Dancing Party.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Haverhill Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ; temperature; time.

THURSDAY, JAN. 1
WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 NBC programs.
9:00 Caroline Cabot Concert.
10:30 NBC programs.
12:00 Noon—NBC, Inauguration of Governor Roosevelt, Albany, N. Y.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Pennsylvania Concert.
1:57 NBC, Greetings to Premier Mussolini by M. H. Aylesworth of NBC.
2:00 NBC, Address by Premier Benito Mussolini from Rome.
2:30 NBC, Inmate Concert.
3:00 NBC, Program from Holland.
3:30 NBC, La Forge-Berumen Musicale.
4:00 WEEI Ensemble; Old Painter.
6:00 Noble's Big Brother Club.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
7:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
7:30 Sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Vallee Orchestra; saxophone sextet.
9:00 NBC, Sketches; soloists; quartet.
9:30 Jordan Marsh Anniversary Program: Boston Symphony Players; soloist.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 Studio and musical.
10:00 NBC programs.
11:00 Morning Moods Musicale.
12:00 NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 Studio and musical.
2:00 Same as WEEI.
5:00 NBC, Brazilian-American Concert.
5:30 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:00 Time; weather; Statler organ.
6:15 "Singing the Blues."
6:30 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n. Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Del Lampe's Orchestra; soloist.
8:00 String ensemble; soloist.
8:30 Lew Lissauer's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Libby Holman, guest soloist; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 Pioneers Quartet.
10:30 Statler organ. Louis Weir.
10:30 Mason & Hamlin Concert.
11:00 Time; weather; Bruins-Rangers hockey report.
11:13 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 CBS programs.
3:30 WNAC Women's Federation.
4:00 CBS programs.
5:00 Popular music periods.
6:00 CBS popular music periods.
8:00 Popular program.
8:15 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Sketch: "Born at Midnight."
9:00 Charles Hector's Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story.
10:00 CBS, Lutheran Choir, St. Louis.
10:30 CBS, "New World Symphony"; Concert.
11:00 Time; Bruins-Rangers hockey report, Frank Ryan; weather; news.
11:45 CBS, Bobby Meeker's Orchestra.
12:00 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

3:30 p. m.—Rescue Society service.
5:00 Organ recital.
6:00 WHDH Trio; time.

Friday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
2:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:35 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Zangwill's "The Melting Pot."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Local Classified Advertising

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COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; New Jersey State License. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd. 502.

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CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1863. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 125 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Department of Labor and Industries,
Division of Minimum Wage

ADVERTISEMENT OF FIRM REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH THE JEWELRY AND RELATED LINES OCCUPATION DECREE.

December 31, 1930

The Minimum Wage Commission hereby gives notice that the firm listed below has failed to comply with the decree entered in the Jewelry and Related Lines Occupation which became effective January 1, 1927.

This decree provides a minimum rate of not less than $14.40 a week for employees of ordinary ability, that is, employees who have reached the age of twenty years and have had at least six month's experience in the occupation and for all others not less than $12.00 a week.

In accordance with the law, it is the duty of the Commission from time to time to determine whether employers in each occupation investigated are obeying its decree, and to publish the names of those employers who are found to be violating any such decree.

FOLLOWING IS THE NAME OF THE EMPLOYER WHO HAS FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE JEWELRY AND RELATED LINES OCCUPATION DECREE.

AMERICAN OPTICAL CO.,
Southbridge

EDWARD FISHER
HERBERT P. WASSGATT
SAMUEL ROSS
Minimum Wage Commission.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue and in execution of the Power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage given by Giacomo Petrini to the Real Estate Co-operative Bank, dated February 24th, 1930, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book 5166, Page 525, of which mortgage the undersigned is the present holder, for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same will be sold at Public Auction at nine (9.00) o'clock A. M. on Friday, January 23rd, 1931, on the premises hereinafter described, all and singular the premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

"A certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated in Boston, being No. 22 on Batavia Street and being Lot 10 on plan by Fuller & Whitney, dated May 13, 1886, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book 1723, Page 454, and bounded:

NORTHEASTERLY by Batavia Street, nineteen and 86/100 (19.86) feet;
SOUTHEASTERLY by Lot 9 on said Plan, eighty (80) feet;
SOUTHWESTERLY by the middle of a passageway ten feet wide, twenty and 19/100 (20.19) feet; and
NORTHWESTERLY by land now or late of Ira L. Moore by a line through the middle of a brick partition wall, eighty (80) feet.

Containing sixteen hundred two (1602) square feet more or less. Subject to restrictions of record so far as the same may be in force and effect.

Being the same premises to me conveyed by deed of Pierre Guller, dated August 4, 1925, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book 4763, Page 459.

Including all furnaces, heaters, ranges, mantels, gas and electric light fixtures, screens, screen doors, awnings and all other fixtures of whatever kind and nature at present contained in said buildings, and hereinafter placed therein prior to the full payment and discharge of this mortgage."

Terms, Three Hundred ($300) Dollars in cash at time and place of sale, balance in ten days upon delivery of deed at office of Real Estate Co-operative Bank, 7 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

Other terms to be announced at the sale.

REAL ESTATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK
By John Prosper Merrill, Treasurer
MORTGAGEE & PRESENT HOLDER OF SAID MORTGAGE

W. V. Hayden, Atty.,
11 Pemberton Squ.,
Boston, Mass.

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement — please mention the Monitor.

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MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also, Maine New Hampshire and Vermont
113 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2600.

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Williams Parcel Delivery
AT YOUR SERVICE
THREE TIMES A DAY
at 11 A. M. 2 P. M. 5 P. M.
553 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
COPLEY SQUARE KENmore 9298

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SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
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REALTORS
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A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly.
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 35c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Delightful surroundings; one or two charming rooms with adjoining bath in private home. 1049 Beacon St. Fifteen minutes from Park Street. Regent 5676-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—One or more well furnished rooms in private home to couple or small family; use of kitchen in house; near cars. Regent 5018.

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BUSINESS gentleman desires room around Jamaica, L. I., Christian Scientist preferred. Box R-35, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y.

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FOOTMAN, houseman (English), experienced; willing to serve and travel. Box H-48, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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REFINED woman desires position, companion-housekeeper, in or near Philadelphia. 340 Oak Ave., Clifton Heights, Pa. Madison 6424.

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POSITION as companion by woman of experience; practical, efficient, refined, versatile. Box T-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BEULA PHILO-SHACKNOVE, Teacher of Singing, Diction, Repertoire, Coaching in Languages, Studios, Steinway Hall, N. Y. City, Circle 8807, and 33 Oakwood Ave., White Plains, N. Y. W. P. 6192.

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0288.

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(Continued)

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"The Bank With the Chime Clock"

5% Paid on Deposits

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$6.50 NEMO-FLEX, $5
Foundation Garment with the Famous Uplift Inner Belt
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WATSON BUILDING
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DEPENDABLE USED CARS
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Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
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Twice a year Meigs & Co. cleans house . . . and everyone knows the splendid values to be found at these semi-annual events. And this January offers bigger and better values than ever.

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42 New Fall Styles
$4.45 and $5.45
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We solicit your banking business
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HARTFORD

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Serving the public for 56 years

Our January Sale Starts Today

Reduction in our Clothing, Furnishing and Boys' Departments are drastic, and we hope that you will come in to benefit from these offerings while our stocks are complete.

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"THE LIVE STORE"
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THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY
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January Sale
of Furniture
Rugs—Draperies
Starts Monday
Outstanding Values Available on Third Floor.

THANKING you for your kind patronage and wishing you a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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Where fashion and Thrift Meet

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coomb's FLOWER SHOPPE "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
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Open 6 a. m. to 7.30 p. m.
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CONNECTICUT

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Incorporated
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Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
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CONNECTICUT

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Try Our Pies, Cakes, Bread, Rolls, Coffee Cake, etc.
Others do and like them. Why not you?

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BLUE MOON STOCKINGS $1.00
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

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Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
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"Properly Fitted Corsets"
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Latest styles in Lingerie, Pajamas, etc.
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Delivery Service Throughout Essex County.

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NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

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82 Brick Church Plaza
East Orange, N. J.

HENKE'S *Inc.*
JEWELERS Established 1889
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Montclair Tailoring Establishment
Phone Montclair 2874 J. Braverman, Prop.
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS AND FURRIERS
We Specialize in Men's Custom Tailoring
Repairing and Pressing
Fancy Cleaning and Dyeing a Specialty
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ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS and DEALERS
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Mary Barclay Dress Shop
ACCESSORIES
Infants' and Junior Miss Sport Clothes—Coats—Evening Wraps.
Dressy Afternoon and Dance Frocks.
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7 Seymour Street, Montclair, N. J.
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Near Church St.

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605 BROAD STREET
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Ruby Ring Hose—all colors
Homemade Candies
Caramels, Chocolate Creams, and Fudge
90c to $1.50 a pound.
Mail orders filled.
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CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

CASH $100 to $300 LOANS
A friendly confidential loan service. No endorsers. Only husband and wife sign. 20 months to repay.
Lower rate saves you nearly one-third.
HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION
326 Penn St., 2nd Floor. Phone: 4-5184
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GILES *the Florist*
123 South Fifth Street
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

The Berks County Trust Company
"Reading's Progressive Bank"
SERVICE—SAFETY
Name this company as executor under your will.
Main Office: 35-41 No. 6th Street
Penn Street Office: 308 Penn Street
Member Federal Reserve System

A Department Store for 68 Years
KLINE, EPPIHIMER & COMPANY
Penn Square Reading, Pa.

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New Year's Greetings
To our many friends and readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Campney's Grocery
"The best place to market after all"

SEWICKLEY MARKET
For HOLIDAY Poultry
Meats, Butter, Eggs, Cheese
Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries
DELIVERY SERVICE
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Myers Sandwich Shop
Motto: Service and Quality
Foss *Chocolates*
New Year's Greetings
BEAVER at WALNUT STREET

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THE HARVARD TEA ROOM
An Attractive Place to Dine
We serve Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner, Chicken and Waffle Dinner Thursday and Sunday nights.
HARVARD and RUTGERS AVES. Ph. 149

SWARTHMORE, PA.

Vogue Beauty Shoppe
Marinello Method
Complete Beauty Service
SWARTHMORE, PA.
Phone Swarthmore 1297

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Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
Offer their different plans of service for each family budget
Stewart Ave. East of Union Ave.
Lansdowne, West Philadelphia and Suburban collection and delivery.

All Nuts Freshly Roasted at
Sally's NUT SHOP
7010 GARRETT ROAD
Ph. Boulevard 3069 Member F. T. D.

E. R. MARTIN
FLORIST and DECORATOR
109 FAIRFIELD AVE., opp. Municipal Bldg.
Cut Flowers for ALL Occasions
Special Line of Pottery for Gifts

QUALITY SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
Also Full Line of
MEN'S *and* BOYS' WEAR
LU-BEN'S
7042 GARRETT RD. Open every eve.

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UPPER DARBY—Lansdowne

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Known for Quality Coal and Dependable Service
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Philadelphia and Suburban Deliveries including CHESTER and SWARTHMORE
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Showing of Women's, Misses' Individual Dresses
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Delicatessen
Peek Frean's Biscuits
Quality and Service
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HOME-MADE
MAYONNAISE and POTATO SALAD
Try Our Edge Hill Butter and Eggs
Phone Blvd. 731 6933 Ashby Road
Member of Eastern Trade and Travel

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Elizabeth Manor Apartment
West Chester Pike at Brief Avenue
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Sales RADIO Service
Westinghouse Refrigerators
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Bell Phone, Boulevard 197

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Rear of Theatre
Shoes Called For and Delivered

LEWIS BROS.
formerly
TERMINAL MEAT MARKET
PRIME MEATS
Fresh dressed poultry.
Delivery service call Blvd. 626 . Garret Rd. 7054

GOOD SEA FOOD
EVERY DAY
COOKED TO ORDER
Schussler's Sea Food Inn
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STETSON HATS *PACKARD SHOES*
WEIL'S
Men's Wear of Distinction
6938 MARKET STREET, Upper Darby, Pa.
EAGLE SHIRTS *EDWARD CLOTHES*

GOWNS—COATS—SPORTWEAR
MILLINERY—CHILDREN'S WEAR
EDNA MAE, Inc.
OPPOSITE 69TH ST. THEATRE
At 7012 Garrett Road, Upper Darby, Pa.
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Lingerie—Hosiery—Bags—Jewelry

Commercial Stationery
Diary Books, Calendars, Leather Goods
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J. F. COLLATY
Paints—Hardware
Screen and Screen Doors
203 E. Plumstead Avenue, LANSDOWNE
Phone Madison 3906

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J. D. FLUDE CO.
CLOTHING FURNISHINGS
HATS SHOES
Men's and Boys' Wear Exclusively
WOOD AT SOUTH, Wilkinsburg, Pa

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Penn Ave. and Wood St.
"The Outstanding Bank in Wilkinsburg"

Ser-Vus Company, Inc.
CLEANERS and DYERS
Three Stores for Your Convenience
825 Penn Avenue Franklin 4129
911 Homewood Avenue Franklin 0825
611 Hay Street Franklin 4823

KISER BROTHERS
"GIFT SHOP"
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Stationery and Office Supplies
755 PENN AVE., WILKINSBURG, PA.

BIRDS FROM OUR SHOPPE GUARANTEED
And the very best supplies
European Bird Shoppe
710 South Avenue
Wilkinsburg, Pa.

P. Ludebuehl & Son
Shoes and Hosiery
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
913-920 Wood Street

YORK

NOW
Is the Time to Start
Christmas Saving Fund
York County National Bank
12 EAST MARKET ST., YORK, PA.

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 Jefferson Ave., YORK, PENNA.

BRITISH ISLES

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOURNEMOUTH. "Benhilton," Carrsfort Rd.—Select winter board residence; south rooms; near Christian Science church; gas fires bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; highly recommended.

LEEDS, 69 Victoria Road, Headingley—MRS. OGDEN TAYLOR offers comfortable, refined home to those requiring one; abundant hot water supply. Tel. 51868.

LIVERPOOL. Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY. 'Phone 5239

WEST WORTHING—Board residence, "Portsdown" Heene Way; select neighbourhood; excellent cooking; gas fire in bedrooms; room for motor cars. Tel. 1212.

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ELLEN MURRAY, 187 Croydon Road, Anerley, S. E. 20—Furs cleaned and renovated, hats, gloves and laces; day and evening dresses inexpensively and French cleaned.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BLACKPOOL—WATTS AGENCY, 38 Topping Street. All classes of maids, etc., catered for. Phone 1770.

FUR REMODELING

SOUTHPORT—Miss Edith Mould, 10, Hazel Grove, Meols Cop; furs remodelled & skins made up to present fashions.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CHELTENHAM—Large house in best part 2 acres, in beautiful grounds, just redecorated & converted into 3 flats all let, yielding gross £600 per annum; rates £100; for quick sale reduced £2150, £1500 can remain. Box M-446, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SOUTHPORT—Comfortable home offered during winter months to those requiring companionship and service; moderate terms. MISS HARTLEY, 128 Manchester Road.

POST VACANT

YORKSHIRE—Housemaid, experienced, Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-362, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER seeks daily post as bookkeeper, possibly chicken or fruit farm; can drive & manage car. MISS D. JANES, Meadow Bank, Farnborough, Hants.

LADY BOOKKEEPER requires post; good references. Apply Box M-435, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG DANISH GIRL wants position as mother's help in a home in London; Christian Scientists preferred; fond of children; good knowledge of dressmaking. MISS ASTRID RAAHAUGE JENSEN, P. G. Ransalle 17, Copenhagen, Denmark.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

LAKELAND — Beautiful Buttermere. Ideal holiday resort. Victoria Hotel excellently modernised unlicensed. Proprietor also finds farms etc. for applicants.

SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan private hotel, gas & electric fires in bedrooms; readers of this paper welcome Tariff PROUDFOOT. Phone 2737.

ROOMS TO LET

HASTINGS—To let furnished, 2 rooms, use of kitchen, in sunny bungalow; no attendance; 5 minutes park, 15 minutes sea; bus terminus. 14 Downs Road. MRS. BALCOMBE.

ENGLAND

DEVONSHIRE

EXETER

Wm. Bruford & Son Ltd.
Fine Antique Furniture
Old English Silver
241, HIGH STREET, EXETER

PAIGNTON

N. BRAUND & SON
Specialists in Ready-to-Wear Drapers & Milliners
22-24 VICTORIA STREET
Est. 1883 Tel. 5619

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WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TORQUAY

EDWARD HENRY SERMON
HIGH CLASS GEM WORK
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

T. OLIVER & SONS Ltd.
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
House Hunters Guide to Torquay free on application.
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN
Established 1805 Telephone 3211
16 STRAND, Torquay

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
ANNUAL STOCKTAKING SALE throughout JANUARY
4a, 5 & 6 STRAND Tel. 4314 (2 lines)

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HOME FURNISHERS
Cabinet Makers, Polishers, Upholsterers
Linos and Carpets
39 Abbey Rd., Torquay Phone 2061
50 Victoria Street, Paignton Phone 5097

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NEW YORK 270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2700
LONDON 2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1264
PARIS 3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 62.72
FLORENCE 11, Via Magenta Tel. 33-400
BERLIN 894 Unter den Linden Merkur 6328
PHILADELPHIA 902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9180
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CLEVELAND 1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7600
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KANSAS CITY 420 Nat'l Fid Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
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SEATTLE 350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 2904
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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CHARLES Ltd
Established 1860
Known Throughout the West for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHINGS at Reasonable Prices

Solid Oak Bed Settee with Wire Mattress & Wool Over-Lay & Two Cushions. Upholstered in Cretonne. Fully Guaranteed.
Special Price £5.15.0
44/47 Broadmead, Bristol. Phone 3670
and at 43 Foregate St., Worcester

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Newbery & Spindler Ltd.
Bristol's Foremost Furnishers
Queen's Road, Bristol 'Phone 3370

January Stocktaking Sale
in Progress Throughout the Month at
TAYLOR'S
IN-THE-GREEN BRISTOL

CHURCHILL & SON, Ltd.
66 PARK STREET, BRISTOL
Stock All Records of HYMNS
by Mary Baker Eddy, and other Hymns sung at Christian Science Services
PIANOS GRAMOPHONES MUSIC

Amazing Price Concessions
Phone 9309
RICHLY FURRED WINTER COATS
FURS & FUR COATS
DAY & EVENING GOWNS
Macs: Sportswear, Millinery,
MUST BE CLEARED
DOROTHY BELLAMY
13 BRIDGE ST., BRISTOL BRIDGE

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS & DRY CLEANERS

LANE & ROBINSON'S
Phone 3666
SALE of Fine Footwear
during January
Bargains in All Departments
Rubbers, Gaiters, etc.
96A WHITELADIES ROAD, CLIFTON

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Something to remember.
W. J. TAYLOR & CO.'S
NEW YEAR'S SALE
of Outdoor and Indoor Attire
W. J. TAYLOR & CO., Drapers and Outfitters
WESTBURY-ON-TRYM

MUNDY & CO.
CUT GLASS
CHINA & EARTHENWARE
Pyrex Cooking Glass
Special attention given to Replacements and Matchings
68, QUEEN'S ROAD, CLIFTON, BRISTOL

GUILBERT'S
Freshly made
Chocolates, Sweets & Candies
Fudge 2/- lb
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
40 PARK STREET, BRISTOL Phone 2913

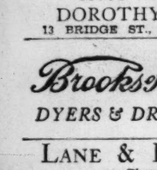
PRINCES RESTAURANT
High Street, Bristol
Entrance, Maryleport Street
EFFICIENCY & ECONOMY

LEWTAS & SONS
SCULPTORS
Monumental Masons in Granite, Marble and Stone.
Letters Engraved. Renovations.
Distance no object. Tel. 1671
GREENBANK ROAD, BRISTOL

CHELTENHAM

THE DIAMOND SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE—ATTENTION—QUALITY
Tel. 2146

Peek Frean's Biscuits



W. VALE & CO. Limited
93/4 Winchcombe St.
Grocer and Provision Merchant
Tel. 2733

C. BARTLETT
FLORAL ARTISTE
Wedding and Presentation Bouquets and Floral Designs of all descriptions. Cut flowers and pot plants for room decoration. All fruits in season. Seeds, Bulbs and Everything for the Garden.
Tel. 2767 88 PROMENADE

W. VALE & CO. LTD.
DISTRIBUTORS OF HIGHEST CLASS FOODS
93/4 Winchcombe Street
Speciality: Cooked Foods of the Highest Order.
Grams: Vale. Tel. 2733

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

SMART SHOES
DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY
Why pay high prices when you can buy direct from the manufacturers at
Wm TIMPSON Ltd
36 Commercial Road

W. PARSONS
COSTUMIER & FURRIER
162 Old Christchurch Road
Fur Renovations. Large Sizes.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Beales Sons
Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR FURNISHING DRAPERY & OUTFITTING
Commercial Rd. (Phone 5000) Avenue Rd.

CLARENDON MANSIONS
PRIVATE HOTEL
near West Station
Moderate terms. Comfortable and under personal supervision of proprietress
Telephone 928

COLLENET & CO.
13 & 2A THE ARCADE
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS & PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
Tel. 2016

WALTERS & CO.
MOTOR ENGINEERS
Any make of car supplied Day & Night
All electrical repairs Efficient service
Bournemouth Road. Parkstone
Tel. Parkstone 705

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ROEDA
HIGH CLASS GARMENTS
TAILORS and Outfitters
for particular men and women
ROWE & EDMONDS Ltd.
55 PALMERSTON RD. SOUTHSEA

Hot Water Installations
That will heat and serve the whole house.
PAUL H RADFORD
FAREHAM HANTS
Ironmonger & Builders' Merchant

Furnishing Fabrics
of every description
Artistic & Reliable
GEORGE GRAY, Ltd.
The Art Furnishers
Castle House, Castle Road, Southsea

C. CLARIDGE, M.I.T.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSER
90, Elm Grove, Southsea 'Phone 5029

HEREFORDSHIRE

HEREFORD

Tomorrow may be Rainday
KENDALL'S UMBRELLAS
4 St. Peter Street, HEREFORD
and Branches in All Large Towns.

HERTFORDSHIRE

ST. ALBANS

E. UPCHURCH
13 ALEXANDRA ROAD, ST. ALBANS
Groceries and Provisions
Home Made Mincemeat, 7½ per Pound Pot

KENT

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Dunn's of Bromley
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS & STORAGE
Head Office and Showrooms
52-40 WIDMORE ROAD
Secondhand Furniture Galleries
20 MARKET SQUARE
Phone: Ravensbourne 0042 and 0043
Tel. Ravensbourne 0528, 0529, 0530

URIDGE'S STORES
27 & 29 Widmore Rd.
25 Masons Hill, Bromley
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

PIANOS
ROBERT MORLEY & Co.
5 ABERDEEN BUILDINGS, HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Head Depot: 108 High St., Lewisham
Factory: Holbeach Rd., Catford
TUNING & REPAIRS

DECORATIONS, Window Cleaning
Builders & Contractors
E. A. VICKERS & SON Ltd.
16 London Lane, Bromley
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions
7 RAVENSFELL PARADE
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2121 and 2122

ALEX. TOSLAND & SON
Furnishing Specialists
Bromley, Kent
Telephone: Ravensbourne 0216

SEVENOAKS

PATRICKS
THE NURSERIES
SEAL SEVENOAKS
PHONE: SEAL 147
Ornamental Trees & Shrubs, Roses, Conifers, Rhododendrons & Azaleas, Fruit Trees, Hedging Plants, Herbaceous & Rock Plants, etc., etc.
Landscape Gardening in All Branches.
Sevenoaks Offices, The Vine

WHYNTIE & CO.
Phone 89
Drapers, Clothiers & Milliners
"Aquatite" Raincoats
114-118 HIGH STREET, SEVENOAKS

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

HOUSES and ESTATES
Brackett & Sons
Chartered Surveyors and Auctioneers
27 & 30 High Street, Tunbridge Wells
and 34 Craven Street, London W. C. 2

KENT

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Continued)

SIDNEY H. BAILEY
Gentlemen's Hosier, Shirtmaker, etc.
18a MOUNT PLEASANT
TUNBRIDGE WELLS

LEICESTERSHIRE

LOUGHBOROUGH

Tomorrow may be Rainday
KENDALL'S UMBRELLAS
13 Churchgate, LOUGHBOROUGH
and Branches in All Large Towns.

LINCOLNSHIRE

LINCOLN

Tomorrow may be Rainday
KENDALL'S UMBRELLAS
286 High Street, LINCOLN
and Branches in All Large Towns.

NORFOLK

NORWICH

PAULINE WILDE
offers end of season models
EVENING & DAY GOWNS, COATS, MILLINERY
at drastically reduced prices
11, Royal Arcade Phone 82
Pauline Wilde esteems it a favor to design and make up Ladies' own materials if so desired.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

KETTERING

Tomorrow may be Rainday
KENDALL'S UMBRELLAS
40 High Street, KETTERING
and Branches in All Large Towns.

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD

ELLISTON & CAVELL Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
See our advertisement on another page.

SHROPSHIRE

OSWESTRY

THE SPOT FOR QUALITY IN FOODSTUFFS
IRWINS
8, BAILEY ST., OSWESTRY.

SOMERSET

BATH

JAMES PAYNE & SON
BOOTMAKERS
BROAD STREET, BATH
Famous House for Good & Reliable Footwear.
Agents for "K" Lotus, Delta, Swan & Footgloves.

Fortt, Hatt & Billings
Estate Agency, Auctions, Removals
3 Burton Street, Bath
Telephone No. 1488

SURREY

CROYDON

RADIO SETS
GRAMOPHONES
and RECORDS
Glaisher & Dives
14 GEORGE ST., CROYDON

Moore's Presto
MOTOR WORKS LTD
Authorised Sales & Service Agents
For
Morris, Standard, Austin and Wolseley Cars
145, North End and Tamworth Road
CROYDON

C. H. GIBSON LTD.
Builders & Contractors
509 (late 227) London Road, Croydon
(from 124 George Street)
Also at Purley
Phones: Thornton Heath 2510-1-2
Purley 40

The House of SAVAAGE
GEORGE ST., CROYDON
for
FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS and INTERIOR PAINTING and DECORATING

LEACH BROS.
HIGH CLASS FISH, POULTRY and GAME SALESMEN
104 George Street, Croydon
'Phone: Croydon 0325

A. SMITH & SON
5 HIGH STREET, CROYDON
Diamond Merchants, Jewellers & Silversmiths
Every description of REPAIRS.
Telephone Croydon 0035

SMITH & WILSON
15 GEORGE STREET Tel. 0228 Croydon
Men's Outfitters and Hatters
Burberry and Jaeger Agents
Chilprufe for Men
LADIES' GLOVES A SPECIALITY

HIGH GRADE TAILORING for LADIES and GENTLEMEN
JORDAN BROS.
139a, North End, Croydon (first floor)
Test the experience of three generations

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CROYDON (Continued)

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ROBERT MORLEY & Co.
5 Queen's Parade, Brighton Road
South Croydon
Opposite Swan & Sugar Loaf
Music, Gramophones and Records
Theatre Box Office Phone Croydon 3063

TUNINGS and REPAIRS
Factory, Holbeach Road Catford

MAISON JEAN
Ladies' Hairdresser
9a George St. Tel. Croydon 2483
Agents for Potter & Moore's 1749 Old English Mitcham Lavender Water

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

Januvyn
Mrs. Fred Wright
Mrs. Mabel Winch
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
16-18 High Street Telephone Kingston 4398

Phone: Gerrard 4872
A. MILLAR ROBINSON
TAILOR
2 Kingly Street, Regent Street
Back of Robinson & Cleaver's
LONDON, W. 1
Fittings in KINGSTON by arrangement

Telephone Kingston 1180
THE DOMESTIC SANITARY LAUNDRY COMPANY Ltd.
113 Bonner Hill Road
Kingston-on-Thames
Try Home Service 2/6 per doz. articles

L. SHIRL MUSSELL
ARTIST IN FLOWERS
Personally Selected Blooms Fresh Daily. Orders by Post Receive Prompt Attention. Floral Tributes at Shortest Notice.
TELEPHONE: KINGSTON 5334
YE OLDE SUNFLOWER SHOPPE
Eden Street, Kingston

SL DRY CLEANING & DYEING SERVICE
7 CHURCH STREET
Tel. Kingston 4282
"A Real Service at a Moderate Charge"

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Established Over Half a Century
Wright Bros. Ltd.
RICHMOND
Removal and Warehousing Contractors
It costs less to shop at Wrights

BUILDER
Art Decorator Hot Water Fitter Surveyor
A. CLAYDEN
Paradise Road, Richmond
Tel. Richmond 732

BURGESS LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Rd., No. Kensington, W.10
Phone: Park 7211
DYERS & CLEANERS
M. E. REPTON, Manageress

SURBITON

EVELYN ANNE Ltd.
(E. A. Villiers & V. E. Boultbee)
GOWNS MILLINERY
SPORTS WEAR
18 Claremont Road, Surbiton
Telephone: Elmbridge 3474

Wireless Sets and Accessories
Exide Batteries
Service Station
Essaness Radio and Electrical Co.
115 Ewell Road, Surbiton Tel. Kingston 3302

Perowne & Russell
Gramophone Specialists
4 Claremont Road, Surbiton
Radio Sets and Repairs
Phone Elmbridge 1532

H. E. BLOICE
COURT HAIRDRESSER
17 Berrylands Road Surbiton Hill
PERMANENT WAVING
Phone Kingston 1966

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ROSE & CALLARD
Jewellers & Diamond Merchants
Watch and Clock Makers
Repairs and Remounting
Opposite G. P. O. Grove Road, Sutton
Telephone Sutton 1064

J. R. TRIBE
"PURE FOOD STORES"
...ries and Provisions
131 High Street, Sutton
Established Over Half Century Tel. 388

AMOS REYNOLDS Ltd.
Upholsterers, Furnishers
Removal Contractors
High St., Sutton. Tel. Sutton 2961, 2962

S. G. ARROWSMITH
High-Class Grocery and Provisions
56, BANSTEAD RD., Carshalton Beeches
Cooked ham a speciality
Telephone Sutton 2484

SUSSEX

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

LONGLEY BROS. Ltd.
DRAPERS
NOTED FOR HOUSEHOLD LINENS
Agent for Aquatite Raincoats
Devonshire Road

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

"PLUMMER ROGERS"
SHOREHAM'S
FASHION SHOE SHOP
36 & 38 BRUNSWICK ROAD
SHOREHAM-BY-SEA
(Exactly Opposite G. P. O.)
"Perfect Repairs"—Equal to New.

CORSETS, CORSELETTES and BELTS of all kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Also old-fashioned styles a speciality
Experienced & Reliable Service.
Fitting Room.
ALL PRICES MODERATE
Mrs. M. Rudledge
13 Western Rd., Brighton

SUSSEX

BRIGHTON AND HOVE (Continued)

PALMEIRA STORES
Phone 3223 Hove Telegrams—"STORES, BRIGHTON"
Do your Shopping at the Stores, the House for HIGHEST QUALITY, and LOWEST PRICES.
Groceries, Provisions, Cooked Provisions, Fish, Meat, Poultry and Game, Fruits, Vegetables, Perfumery, Stationery, China, Linens, Furniture, Brushes, etc.
BRIGHTON & HOVE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION Limited, HOVE

The Irish Linen Store
FOR LINENS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
83-85 EAST STREET, BRIGHTON
Proprietors, Anderson & McAuley Ltd. of Belfast
Telephone 3040 Brighton

HETHERINGTONS
—LTD.—
Drapery & Outfitting.
Millinery.
China & Hardware.
WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON.

HASTINGS

Hastings, St. Leonards & District
DYER & OVERTON
Auctioneers & Estate Agents
38, HAVELOCK ROAD
HASTINGS Phone 661

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD
SOUTH STREET, WORTHING
Tel. 323
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Red Bearberry

KINNIKINIC, bear's grape, foxberry and mealberry are various descriptive names for this little plant which is found here and there throughout the northern hemisphere. Its glossy evergreen leaves attract notice at all times of the year, but more particularly when they are the background for dangling clusters of scarlet berries.

As the creeping root of this interesting plant trails its short branches up steep rocky sides of mountain slopes and across almost barren regions, it has to depend almost entirely upon bumblebees to distribute its pollen. When the bearberry selects richer soil locations, it frequently develops into extensive woodland carpets of massed growth. This habit makes the plant a thrifty ground cover where the shade is not too heavy.

In May or June small pink, or white, blossoms appear at the tips of short branches, and before many weeks they have matured into berries which attract birds, chiefly ruffed grouse, and some animals. Because bears were known to partake of this delicacy, this little plant received its most common name.

A dwarf species which bears white flowers and black fruit drops its leaves when snow falls. Of hardy alpine growth, it seeks mountain tops and regions of the far north, and is able to flourish under conditions which the common bearberry could not endure. Even up in the arctic circle it blossoms and bears fruit within the space of a northern day, when the sun does not set for many weeks.

A Word a Day

Acquaint

In tracing this word we move back through the Middle English *aqueynten*—earlier, *acointen*—thence through the Old French *acointer*, "to render known," to the Latin *accognoscere*, "to recognize," compounded of *ad*, "to," and *cognoscere*, "to know." We use the word in its present form to mean either "to make to know" or "to communicate notice to."

In Job 22: 21 it is used to translate the Hebrew *cakan*, a primitive root which means "to be familiar with," far stronger than our usual social sense of "to make the acquaintance of"; the Hebrew root also has an underlying note of service resulting in advantage and profit.

Ac-quaint' is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled a-kwaint', in which the *a* is as in *account*, *ai* as *a* is *late*.

"Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee." (Job 22: 21.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Odds and Ends

The Bear of Berlin

The emblem of Berlin, a bear walking upright on his hind legs, was adopted by the German city in 1280.

Wireless for Natives

Native tribes in Australia have developed an elaborate means of communication through smoke signals that can be read by tribes for many miles around.

Only Two Women

Julia Ward Howe was the only woman honored by membership in the American Academy of Arts and Letters, until the recent election of Edith Wharton.

In Lighter Vein

Place for Hosea

The speaker was addressing the gathering on "The Major and Minor Prophets." His discourse had already lasted more than an hour and his audience was becoming restless.

"And now," said he, "we have discussed at great length the major prophets; and, coming to the minor prophets, I ask you what place shall we give to Hosea?"

To the consternation of all present, one of the listeners arose quickly and, reaching for his hat, said: "He can have mine; I've got to go."

Picture Economy

"This photograph makes me look 10 years older."

"Then you won't need to have another photo taken for 10 years."—*Vart Hem* (Stockholm).

Some Definition

Deacon Perkins (interrupting sermon): "Pahson, Ah wishes yo' would give us de definition of 'perseverance'."

Parson Jones: "Brudders and sisters, Deacon Perkins done axed me to define perseverance; it mean, fustly, 'to take hold'; secondly, 'to hold on'; thudly and lastly, 'to neber leave go'."

Passing Show

Visitor: "If this is the dog, why the big notice?"
Owner: "That's so that no one will tread on him."

Necessary

Modern Davenport: "How did you get to be an antique?"

Antique Divan: "Oh, I just wormed my way up."—*Life.*

How It Happened

Friend: "I hear you got a tremendous ovation at the theater the night you appeared."

Actor: "Yes, I told them I would not go on with my act until they quieted down."—*Pathfinder.*

A Quotation for Today

WE ARE all born for love. It is the principle of existence and its only end.—DISRAELI.

A Working Man's Work

Birmingham, Eng.

RECENTLY, when honorary degrees of the Birmingham University were being conferred, Lord Cecil, chancellor of the university, reminded his hearers of the debt owing to a humble working man.

Josiah Mason's father was a carpet weaver, too poor to send him to school. The lad started his career as a hawker of fruit and vegetables, and from that went on to shoemaking, baking, carpentering, painting, weaving and toy making, and he learnt to read and write in his spare time.

When he began to prosper in business, Mason moved from Kidderminster to Birmingham, and started a factory for the manufacture of steel pens. But he always felt the lack of a good education, and determined that he would try to prevent other young men from being handicapped in the same way.

In his eightieth year, he was able to turn a dream into reality, and give £200,000 to found a college in Birmingham. Five years later, he laid the foundation stone of the building which was succeeded by Birmingham University.

Mason's College, has been celebrating its jubilee, and the city remembers its founder with gratitude, and thinks how delighted he would be to see the beautiful university buildings that have resulted because he worked and gave so willingly.

Love and Beauty

Baton Rouge La.

TWO small girls were visiting at the home of their grandmother. The fiancée of a favorite young uncle was also there, and a great deal of admiration was being expressed for her beauty and charm. All were pleased at the happiness of this young man and the young girl who would soon be one of them.

The little girls were seen in very earnest conversation and then one of them moved over to her mother's side and, slipping her little arm around her neck, excused herself to the others, while she whispered into her ear: "Mother, Nan (the other little sister) and I think you and Marie are the prettiest girls we know."

This, to one who knows them all, was indeed a loyal and loving tribute to the little mother who so unselfishly, lovingly and graciously gives her time and consideration to keeping the atmosphere of their home harmonious.

The Children's Corner

Florrie Tells of Her Travels

BOSTON COMMON'S most pompous and prominent pigeon, Florrie, seldom talks. She does most of her talking with her eyes, one of which winks and the other of which stares straight ahead. Once in a great while she talks in words. To be exact, she talks in words once a year, on New Year's eve. What she says is worth telling.

Florrie, Fib and Mr. Scroggins, the three friends of many years, sat together on the steps of the Common bandstand as dusk was beginning to creep from the shadows and spread itself over the Common and over all of Boston. The lights on Tremont Street came out. And the world was hurrying to get home.

"I go to a great many places," said Florrie.

"Hurrumph," said Mr. Scroggins, tapping his cane gently against his foot.

"Do tell us all about it," said Fib excitedly.

"I see numbers of interesting things," said Florrie.

"Hurrumph!" said Mr. Scroggins.

"Well hurry and tell!" said Fib.

"Yes, do," said Scroggins.

"People like to have me rest on

"Do Tell Us All About It," Said Fib Excitedly.

their window sills," said Florrie. "Sometimes they give me food. Sometimes they don't. Sometimes they come to the window and look at me. I look at them.

"I like to go down town especially. And fly around the big office buildings. I light on one window sill and inside are lights and people working. At least, I suppose they're working. They run here and there carrying papers. They talk a great deal to one another.

"Then I like to go to buildings where there are children inside. They sit at desks in rows. There are pictures on the walls. When I light on the window sill the children all see me. Sometimes they come to the window and I wink for them. Sometimes they sing.

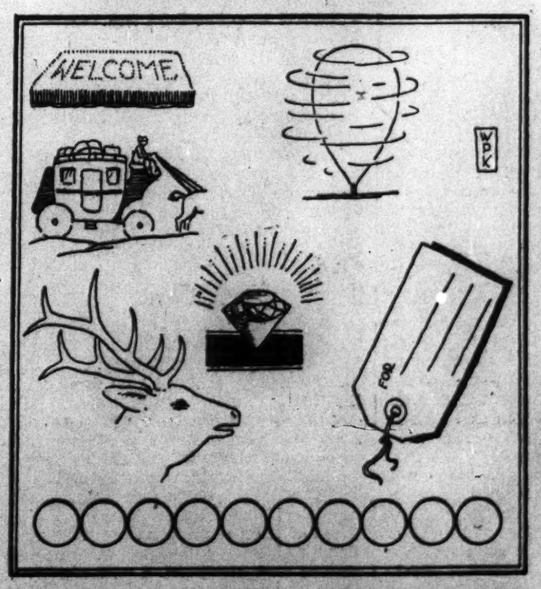
"I fly away out in the country sometimes and light on window sills of homes. People are just getting up. They look at me and say, 'Good morning.' I wink for them."

Fib shrieked with delight. "Oh Florrie," he said, "it's wonderful to hear you talk. Why don't you talk more?"

"Hurrumph," said Mr. Scroggins.

But Florrie was through talking. She gave a lazy sort of rustle to her wings, winked and flew away.

Condensed Names Puzzle



If the Above Objects Are Correctly Named and Written in a Certain Order, So That Part of Each Name Forms Part of the Name Which Follows, the Letters May Be Placed in the Circles Provided, One Letter in Each Circle. There Are No Circles for the Letters Which Overlap.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Chocolate Puzzle: Chips, Creams, Caramels, Fruits, Nuts, Peppermints, Milk.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Too Few Millionaires?

SOME months ago when America was enamored of a supposedly perpetual and pyramiding prosperity the announcement that 511 citizens paid taxes on incomes in excess of $1,000,000 for 1928 would have been greeted with exultant comment. Today, with 5,000,000 men reported out of work and the nation entered in "a race against human misery" caused by maladjustment of the economic system, such evidence of the concentration of wealth will evoke very little glee. It becomes too easy to compare the 511 and the 5,000,000.

The reaction of the average man is likely to be: "There are too many millionaires—or too few!" As a matter of fact there were more than 511, for in 1928 nearly 40,000 Americans were "millionaires" in the sense that their incomes exceeded the amount which $1,000,000 will earn in one year at 5 per cent.

But when it is calculated that the average per capita income for the United States in 1928 was $749, and that for every income which goes above that level another must go below it, the depth and width of the poverty valleys which balance the millionaire—and billionaire—peaks become evident. And when beyond that it is estimated that in the midst of prosperity four out of five Americans were members of families whose income (as a family) ranged from $750 to $2000, the impression is fostered that concentration of great wealth in a few hands is not exactly the best possible arrangement.

That, of course, is no discovery; the value of wider distribution is a social, political and economic truism with which even the millionaire will agree. But perhaps never before has there been quite such a willingness to recognize that even the rich are injured by economic upsets which a more equable diffusion of wealth would largely mitigate. For example, some of the greatest fortunes in America have been cut practically in half in recent months by the decline in the value of stocks in which they were invested—a decline which would have been less severe had there been available a cushion of more widely based reserve buying power.

There is a new perception of industry's stake in the welfare of its workers. Both humanitarianism and self-interest are showing that idle men or men on low wages provide a poor market for the goods industry has to sell. Such a general acknowledgment of an employer's obligation to keep up wages and keep men at work as has been witnessed in the last few months is a phenomenon that would have been utterly incomprehensible to the business world a decade ago. It would have been scoffed at as "Socialism."

But today the bogey of such pseudo-Socialism appears relatively harmless beside the threat of Socialism's radical brother, Communism. And the capitalist system is spurred to greater efforts to justify itself and reform its faults. Only the other day, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick put the situation thus plainly:

> Capitalism is on trial, with Communism for its world competitor. . . . The ultimate decision between capitalism and Communism depends on one point only: Can capitalism so adjust itself to this new world, so move out from its old individualism dominated by the profit motive into a coöperative epoch of social planning and social control that it can become the servant of the welfare of all the people? If it can, it can survive. If it cannot, our children will have some form of Communism thrust upon them.

Without accepting entirely such a definite prediction, and while still insisting on the fallacies of Communism, we may well recognize that its ideal of equality of wealth is exerting a potent influence upon other economic and political systems. If capitalism, or individualism, is moved—either by this influence or by the necessity of speeding up consumption—to give more attention to leveling such hills and valleys of wealth as are disclosed in the income tax figures, humanity will be the gainer.

The Teachers of Journalism

THE members of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism and of its allied Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, who are closing today the sessions of their convention in Boston, are men charged with a high responsibility. Their position in the educational system of the nation is a comparatively new one. But its importance is by no means to be measured by its relative modernity.

For that matter, journalism itself in its relationship to the history of the world is a comparatively modern development. It was during the period of the French Revolution that Burke first gave to it recognition as a vital power in the organization of society when he is said to have called it the Fourth Estate. Perhaps the very gratification with which its practitioners have seized upon this not overenthusiastic recognition is an indication of the slight esteem in which it had been held before the English orator thus armored it with his words of eulogy.

Teaching journalism, however, is a matter of the development of the last quarter of a century. The oldest school in the United States, that at the University of Missouri, was founded in 1908. In the last decade schools and departments have multiplied. They are of varying degrees of excellence, of course. The American Society of Newspaper Editors has sought to discover some way of classifying them and evaluating their qualifications, but has concluded that the task was too great for an organization like this, and has urged that it be undertaken by some such institution as the Carnegie or Rockefeller Foundation.

But even without any such cachet the teachers of journalism are going steadily ahead, elevating their standards; seeking by means of conferences and interchange of views to make more effective their methods of instruction; and demonstrating to the public their recognition of the high degree of responsibility resting upon them as the educators of the journalists of the future. It is easy to laugh at a movement of this sort and say that it turns out advertising men and publicity agents. The fact is that the schools of journalism educate men who are apt to become impatient of the too slender material rewards of editorial work for which they are admirably equipped, and turn to the better paid branches of their profession. This is the fault not of the schools but of the newspaper owners and managers, who in too many instances give but grudging financial recompense to men eagerly sought after for better paid activities.

The discussions held in the sessions at Boston cannot fail to have been of great value to those participating in them. They have been not merely practical, but idealistic. The conferees have helped to intensify their knowledge of what should be taught in order that students may obtain employment and advancement in their professions, and also to establish the ideals that should be inculcated in order that journalism may render the highest service of which it is capable to society as a whole. No one who has been able to follow the course of these discussions will question the high value of schools of journalism to the American social organization.

World Trade in 1930

ON THE surface, the figures of world trade for 1930 put out by the National Foreign Trade Council are somewhat astonishing. Up to December 1 statistics indicate that the volume of world exports will be only about 8 per cent less than the corresponding total for 1929.

Such a moderate decline is explicable on the ground of the fall in prices. Though the tonnage of exported goods has been reduced by only 8 per cent, in value the decline corresponds approximately to the drop in world prices, which is around 15 per cent. Of the commodities entering world markets, those which have declined most in value are raw materials, and those which have declined least are manufactured products.

Price of course is more important than quantity, but in foreign trade it is not everything in the short-term period. A country may sell its products at a loss in order to preserve its export markets against the time when prices shall have returned to a remunerative level. That accounts for a good deal of the dumping that is going on, or selling below the costs of production.

But an overriding motive with many countries is the necessity they are under to meet foreign obligations. These can be paid only with foreign money, which in the main must be obtained by the sale of goods on world markets. Germany, Soviet Russia, and many countries in South America are conspicuous examples of "forced" exports.

Germany has made such a spurt on the export markets that it has displaced Great Britain as a world's second exporter after the United States. Indeed, with Russia and Rumania it has given Europe the best showing of any continental area. It has made up arrears from its 1913 volume, of practically 40 per cent, since its trade revival began to get under way in 1925. In many lines this has been achieved by selling below cost and mulcting the home consumer for the difference. The domestic price of iron, for example, is 30 per cent more than that charged to the foreign customer. Undoubtedly the necessity of disposing of goods abroad was a compelling reason for the recent refusal of Germany to accept the quota scheme offered by the sugar conference at Brussels.

The same applies to Soviet Russia, where the Five-Year Plan calls imperatively for exports to pay for capital goods—machinery and the like—no matter what those exports bring. Such a curious situation prevails as regards Russian exports that it is stated that some of the freighters leaving Black Sea ports have no definite destination. When they come to a foreign port, an inquiry is made for the ruling price on the products carried, and this is promptly underbid. No wonder that Soviet Russia is almost alone in showing an advance in both value and volume of exports.

Business cannot long be conducted at unprofitable levels. Therefore, the depression in prices to such depths as obtain at present is considered by the experts to be the best augury of an early upturn in economic activity.

A Great Worker for Industrial Peace

EXEGI monumentum ære perennius (I have erected a monument more lasting than bronze), sang Quintus Horatius Flaccus when this Latin poet, known to generations of British and American students as "Horace," had written a book which is still read in educational institutions everywhere.

Lord Melchett (known as Sir Alfred Mond) set up a memorial to himself which may possibly be no less enduring, when after reaching prosperity by his own enterprise and acumen as a big-business "trustifier" of chemical, coal and nickel industries he set himself unselfishly to help his fellow men and women. Lord Melchett had the imagination to see what other British industrial magnates had failed to realize equally clearly, namely, that a lack of coördination between Capital and Labor was the main thing that was holding back British industry.

He initiated what will go down to history as the "Mond-Turner" negotiations to effect a remedy. These negotiations, which couple his own name with that of Benjamin Turner, at that time president of the Trade Union Congress (the main workers' organization in Great Britain), resulted in the setting up of a permanent machinery for periodical consultations between employers and workers upon a national scale. These consultations stand for a new interaction between employers and employed, a new dignity for Labor, and consequently a new and more helpful attitude of coöperation and good will. Their immediate effect may not be conspicuous, but they have turned men's thoughts in Britain toward the possibility of substituting coördination for strife.

Lord Melchett stood for other interests that were wide and varied. He saw the British Empire including Palestine, the historic home of his race, as an economic unit. He saw, also, that the future of this unit lies in coöperation with the United States. To this ideal he devoted the energies of an extraordinary personal force.

As a minister under David Lloyd George in the Coalition Government, he improved the housing conditions for the poor. He changed his political party allegiance from Liberalism to Conservatism in 1926, in order, as he thought, to further the cause of British Empire unity. His belief in Anglo-American coöperation received tangible shape in the great industrial combinations he effected. As president of the Zionist organization, he brought unique experience and authority to the aid of the Jewish race. The achievement by which he will be longest remembered, however, is to be found in his work for industrial peace.

More Christmas Toys for Dad

TAKE a casual look into the average American home on some post-Christmas evening and watch Dad play with the toy automobile. See him wind up the mechanical fire engine and note the chuckle when it successfully negotiates the edge of the rug and continues its journey finally to knock a bit of varnish off a piano leg and ignominiously overturn. Note his scramble to right it again and send it off in some other and perhaps less obstructed direction.

And don't overlook the expression of delight with which he examines the electric locomotive and the trains of cars which it hauls at race horse speed over "real tracks" with practical switches and "regular" tunnels. See him on his hands and knees as he carefully "lays the track" and sets up the equipment. Hear him clap his hands and laugh with boyish glee when the locomotive turns a somersault at a misplaced switch and lands "kerplunk" on the midriff of the dozing cat.

Observe how he cautions little Harold not to get too near the tracks and threatens to send him off to bed without his supper when he tries to drop a bit of freight into one of the passing cars. To be sure it is Harold's electric train, a gift to him from Uncle Peter, but "Harold is not big enough to play with it."

"Probably the very first thing he would do would be to give the engine a kick in the fire box."

And it is very likely that Harold has a ragged old stuffed elephant that he had much rather play with, anyway—all of which suggests that it is high time to start a campaign of "More Toys and Fewer Ties for Dad."

Why Motorcars Are "Standardized"

WHEN the whole array of new model automobiles is unveiled in the National Automobile Show within the next few days, the superficial criticism that motorcars are "standardized" will be heard. There will be at least five makes of cars offering free-wheeling; safety glass will be more widely used; several "sixteens" will be offered where last year's show produced but one. All the cars exhibited will have four-wheel brakes; all will have balloon tires. Very few developments that were distinctive and individual yesterday will have failed to become more widely used today.

Yet to suppose that cars are "standardized" merely because it is easy to follow the crowd in automobile design is to overlook an important ingredient in the success of the motorcar industry. The automobile manufacturer went into the form of standardization which he practices with his eyes open. By experience he learned that the closed hand can receive nothing; that the paths of giving and getting were inseparable.

The industry found that prospective buyers, hesitant to purchase a car involving some unique new feature, usually asked, "If this feature is so good, why don't other manufacturers use it?" Consequently, when a manufacturer now develops an innovation he does not keep exclusive hold on the patent, but licenses others to use it almost immediately. He knows that when other manufacturers adopt the development their action ratifies the soundness of the device from the buyer's viewpoint.

By giving, therefore, he has placed himself in a position to receive.

There are numerous excellent illustrations within the automobile industry of the price that distinction exacts when practiced to the ultimate degree, even involuntarily. One of these is a radical development of the last two years in the driving mechanism which not only is unique, but highly efficient. Others have not adopted it, however, for various reasons. Many of those associated with the car truly would welcome direct competition.

This policy of virtually unrestricted interchange of patents has been of enormous benefit to the motorcar buyer as well as to the industry. What motorist today would be willing to see four-wheel brakes the distinctive feature of but four or five makes of car? Or balloon tires reserved to a limited number?

Without losing their individual identity, motorcars are standardized to a considerable extent. But it is a variety of standardization which means the widest possible sharing of the fruits of ingenuity and experiment.

Editorial Notes

All large cities well might adopt the plan of educators in St. Louis, Mo., to emphasize local history in grade schools. Then, of course, the citizens would want to make history that would be worth teaching to their children.

Those unemployed persons who have savings should be awake to the opportunity of training themselves now for better jobs that they may collect later for work they would do now.

The Government has made a motion picture in the Indian sign language. Perhaps, with development of these "wavies" a new universally understood tongue will come into use.

It is reported from sixty-six Massachusetts cities that unemployment has caused a definite factory-to-farm movement. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

Alaska, the Strange and Beautiful

IF ITS history since the early explorations of the eighteenth century only be considered, Alaska is insignificant: is very young. If her claims to have first received immigrants from the Old World get the consideration which her partisans claim for her, she is very old. For in the light of recent discoveries, ethnologists are coming more generally to agree that America was first settled by bold adventurers from Asia, who, many centuries ago, using the numerous islands as stepping-stones, crossed the narrow Bering Strait.

The recorded history of Alaska is quite modern. Credit for the discovery of the Alaskan coast is usually awarded to a Russian surveyor, Michail Gvozdef, who, it appears, touched its shores in 1730. Some years later, Vitus Bering, a Danish captain sailing from Kamchatka under the flag of Russia, discovered and named St. Lawrence Island, explored the strait now bearing his name, and, it seems, proceeded far enough to settle all questions as to the land being a part of Siberia. The first permanent settlement also was made by the Russians on Kodiak Island, when the United States was just emerging from the Revolutionary War.

* * *

Of much greater importance, however, were the activities of Alexander Baranof, who founded Sitka in 1799, and for nearly twenty years remained head of the Russian American Trading Company. His company did a thriving business in the fur trade, for at that time fur-bearing animals were exceedingly plentiful in the region. At present the value of the fur trade, outside of the seals on Pribilof Islands, the taking of which is controlled by the Federal Government, has diminished to a point where it is exceeded by several of the states, including New York, Pennsylvania and Louisiana.

The Russians remained dominant in Alaska until it was purchased under the treaty of 1867 by the United States for $7,200,000—two cents an acre—a sum scarcely more than half the value of metals mined in a single year. It is asserted, and probably justifiably, that the value of metals, fish and furs already taken out of Alaska amounts to a sum in excess of a billion dollars.

But Russia was not the only country to explore this icebound land. That intrepid and ubiquitous Englishman, Capt. James Cook, sailed up the west coast of North America in 1778, touching the coast of Alaska near Sitka. In search of a northeast passage, he skirted the coast, leaving behind him many English names attached to bays, islands and capes. Cook Inlet is named in his honor, and Turnagain Bay, an arm of this inlet, tells the story of his turning about when he found his way blocked. Cook went through Bering Strait into the arctic, but was forced back by the numerous ice floes, and sailing southward again, ended his career in the Hawaiian Islands. Many of his records of the coast when examined by American navigators long years afterward were found to be surprisingly accurate.

In the days of her sea glory, Spain also thrust her daring sailors into the far north. One expedition from Mexico, in 1774, reached southeastern Alaska at a point in the vicinity of Prince of Wales Island. Other expeditions later reached the coast and took possession of some of the islands in the name of Spain. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, the French also had part in exploring the island-strewn coast of Alaska, touching at a point near Mount St. Elias, but no attempt was made to colonize or to establish French dominion of the country.

It was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the United States became sufficiently interested in this great region to send explorers into the interior, but no thorough exploration was undertaken until after its purchase from Russia in 1867.

* * *

The leading industry of Alaska is and seems likely to continue to be the fisheries. Salmon, halibut, cod and other food fishes inhabit these waters to an extent which makes her fisheries among the most valuable in the world. The amazing run of salmon year after year, including millions upon millions of this highly desirable food fish, is one of the unaccountable provisions of bountiful nature.

In addition to the canning industry, the freezing of fish of numerous kinds—a process which makes it possible to transport them in a perfectly fresh state to distant markets—is expanding rapidly. Visitation to the great houses where this is carried on is like a romance of another world. Great cavern-like rooms, kept at a temperature far below zero, are packed to the ceiling with fish frozen until they resemble solid blocks of wood; cod, salmon, halibut weighing 200 pounds and more, herring and other varieties are piled tier upon tier in quantities that seem equal to the world's need for an indefinite time.

The inland waters of Alaska, except the glacial streams, are stocked with several varieties of trout and grayling. Big game in variety and quantity comparable with Africa has attracted the hunter, but already there is a sentiment toward the conservation of the bear, moose, and other animals that have nearly or quite disappeared from the sections of the United States where once they were plentiful. Dr. Chase, head of the game commission, famous bear hunter, declared to me that he was through killing these animals. In the future he purposes to hunt only with the camera. He exhibits skins and photographs of specimens of the brown bear he has taken on Kodiak Island, weighing over a ton, the skins of which are more than thirteen feet long. Nowhere else in the world, it is asserted, does Bruin grow to such proportions.

* * *

The people of Alaska are much concerned as to the future of the Territory. What will be our destiny? is the question on many a lip. With the almost endless supply of spruce in the national forests along the coast of southeastern Alaska, the Tongass and the Chugach farther north, the pulp and paper industry about to be established seems to have a certain future. Already, we are told, concessions have been made by the Federal Government to two large concerns, which agree to start with a production of 200 tons a day for each plant, later increasing this to 500 tons. The government grants cover a territory, it is believed, large enough to meet the demands for a continuous supply of timber. This industry, with the fishing, mining and tourist travel, will, it is hoped, insure a reasonable degree of prosperity.

But what of the vast interior? That problem seems a more difficult one. Optimists look to an extensive agricultural development. But there still seems to be an element of doubt as to its practicability. In the Matanuska Valley, near Anchorage, in the valley of the Tanana, in the region about Fairbanks and in general throughout the interior where there are fertile valleys, there is always the danger of early and untimely frosts. Plants grow most luxuriantly through late spring and early summer, and the display of vegetables as to size and quality is fairly astonishing.

While the interior is semiarid, the moisture drawn by capillary attraction from the perpetually frozen subsoil is ample for the growing of crops. The season of growth is as long as in the State of Maine, but the staple crops, cereals, potatoes, corn, berries, need the ripening sun of August; and August, as a rule, is a month of rain and generally overcast sky. Furthermore, the great distance from markets prohibits the transportation of food crops to the outside. The most, it seems, that can be hoped for is the meeting of their own local needs in crop production.

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The Alaska College of Agriculture and School of Mines at Fairbanks is attacking the situation with intelligence and vigor. When the agricultural experimental stations are turned over to the college, as it seems inevitably they will be, the opportunities for seeking practical solution of these problems will be greatly increased. Theory will then be joined with practice. Already the college is domesticating the wild mountain sheep, apparently with entire success. Several that have been impounded scarcely a year have become as docile as domestic sheep.

Reindeer are also being bred, and the herd of buffalo (bison) which was kept under close observation until it seemed proved beyond doubt that the animals were able to take care of themselves, has been liberated in a favorable locality at some distance from Fairbanks. Fur farming is being conducted in many localities, and often with success. Foxes of several varieties, mink and muskrat are the animals most often raised. Several farms have returned good profits, and others, either because of poor management or insufficient knowledge of the habits of these animals, have not succeeded.

Mining is still a large industry. Hydraulic placer mining, as carried on near Fairbanks and at Nome, requires large capital, and the returns are large. There are still many operations carried on by single miners who work the creek beds, and by small companies which work the quartz veins. The Alaska Juneau Company, a very large concern, is mining quartz near Juneau, and it is said with large returns. That there are many sections of the Territory in which lie valuable deposits of ore, there is no doubt. To locate these requires the services of men trained in prospecting, with knowledge of geology and mineralogy, and backed by considerable capital. Even prospecting in this northern location requires substantial financial backing. The frozen earth offers an obstacle not easily conquered.

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The tourist finds in Alaska the new and strange. It is still frontier—America's last. The natural charm of the country can scarcely be overestimated. To voyage through the narrow forest-bordered channels, to cross the Gulf of Alaska in sight of the St. Elias Range, whose huge mountains of snow tower to the sky, sending streams of glittering ice to the sea, to visit living glaciers, sheer walls of ice hundreds of feet in height, to traverse the boundless tracks of rolling hills and valleys where roam countless wild animals in their native state; to witness the run of salmon in numbers quite beyond the possibility of computation; to gaze across vast tundras stretching away to the Arctic Ocean; to sail upon broad rivers, hundreds of miles in length; these are experiences which will more and more attract the traveler seeking close contact with nature, to cast aside temporarily his ordinary activities and to indulge the native instinct of mankind to commune with mother earth in all her fascinating moods. Alaska is still the land of adventure to which the tourist will turn with expectancy, and from which he will return refreshed and with mental gallery well stocked with pictures both bizarre and beautiful. A. F. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

—And All Through the House

(As Well as the Senate)

IN THE weeks before Christmas, this year, there has been a notable revival of the time-honored belief in the governmental Santa Claus. Hardened congressmen and hoary solons alike have donned the false beard of fiscal benevolence and are trying to climb down the devious chimneys of political favor to gladden the cheerless hearths of their child-like constituents with glittering gifts from the bottomless bag of the Treasury Department. . . .

At the risk of appearing unseasonably cynical, we wish the old boys in Washington would drop this Santa Claus stuff. . . . A fair proportion of American business men are adult; they know where the Christmas presents of government come from and who pays the bills. . . .

They are perfectly willing to make their contribution to the neediest cases, where drought or other misfortune has made relief necessary, but they do not see that prosperity can be restored by handing everybody gifts from the government Christmas tree, and they have especially little good will at this season toward those overgrown infant industries who won't eat their spinach and are still crying for an all-day sucker in the form of subsidy or other special favors. When Santa Claus comes down the chimney with a magnificent new merchant marine, an overflowing Hawley-Smoot grab-bag, a fine old Farm Board, a great big Rivers and Harbors Bill, or a pretty new public works appropriation, cheerily crying "Noel," we know well enough that it's only old Mr. Taxpayer dressed up for the occasion. . . .

A little less enthusiasm about governmental regulation and bright new bureaucratic machinery, a little more careful long-time planning of public expenditures, a little more earnest international coöperation in checking the building of barriers to foreign trade, lightening debt burdens and facilitating the normal growth and distribution of world credit resources—all these things would help American business itself to deck the Christmas tree of prosperity with the substantial gifts of our natural resources, our free initiative and intelligence, without resort to the infantile nursery tricks of a governmental Santa Claus. He can never produce anything from his bag which someone's industry has not first put there, and he wastes a lot of time and energy tying it up in tinsel and red tape and climbing around in the sooty chimneys of politics trying to distribute it equally, without ever satisfying anybody or fooling anybody anyway.—*The Business Week.*

Maintain the Wage Scale

IT IS easy to see why William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, should wax wroth over the effort of certain industries to break down the union wage scales. But regardless of his obvious interest in maintaining the gains scored by union labor in a period of plenty, there is much to be said for his point, which is that the purchasing power of the worker is the corner stone of prosperity in this country, and that its reduction will simply prolong the present period of depression.

We have advanced in the United States beyond the stage when profits alone could make industry hum. Profits are and probably always will be confined to the few who comprise too small a proportion of the buying public to support a régime of mass production. For better or worse we are committed to an industrial system which requires such a wide distribution of income as will enable the vast majority to respond to the salesman's lure.

That is not to say, of course, that profits are not essential, or that employers should be expected to pay wages that put their enterprises "in the red." It is merely to suggest that not only the employer himself, but society in general will benefit in the long run if so far as he is able he bolsters the wage level instead of yielding to the temptation to wreck it for his immediate gain. This is the philosophy behind the agreement reached by the industrial and labor leaders whom the President summoned in conference shortly after the stock market crash. The need to abide by it is stronger now than it was then.—*New York Herald Tribune.*